

CHARGE THAT ARSENAL AUTHORITIES RELEASED A CONVICTED ROBBER

Evidence in Mixed Court Shows
One Prisoner Sent Over Was
Shot, Another Bailed

SENTENCED ON ONE CHARGE

Government Employee Furnish-
ed Security—Second Re-
lease Prevented

Serious charges concerning the treatment of a Mixed Court prisoner by the authorities of the Kiangnan Arsenal were made yesterday. Witnesses before the Mixed Court declared that a prisoner, sent to the Arsenal on a charge of armed robbery and murder was released on bail though another member of the same band of brigands was shot. It was also charged that after the same prisoner had again been convicted by the Mixed Court and sent to the Arsenal, the authorities there were about to release the man a second time when a detective from the Settlement came on the scene and made a report which prevented the man getting bail.

The explanation given for this was that the prisoner had a friend who was an Anhui government official. The friend secured the man's release on bail, according to the testimony.

Mr. Krikel, American assessor and Magistrate Kuan were on the bench. The case was adjourned for a week, the assessor remarking that this state of affairs was very strange in view of the fact that the Chinese government had asked the Mixed Court to assist it by handing robbers over to the Arsenal.

The prisoner in the case was Dzung Zhang-ling. Mr. K. E. Newman, prosecutor for the police, made an opening statement regarding the alleged actions of the Arsenal authorities.

Mr. Newman said that the accused had been a member of a band of robbers brought before the court on a charge of armed robbery and murder. He with other members of the gang were sent to the Arsenal authorities and the accused, out of the entire band, had been set free. A few months later the accused was again arrested on an armed robbery charge and again handed over to the Arsenal. On this occasion the court took the precaution of sending over a foreign detective to attend the trial. The detective found that the accused was again about to be released on security. The captain-superintendent of police was informed and a letter was sent to the Arsenal which prevented the release of the prisoner on bail. The detective found that the accused had a friend, a Kompo man, who came to Shanghai and bailed him out.

In concluding Mr. Newman said that the Mixed Court should not be treated in this way by the Arsenal authorities, especially when there were such cordial relations between the two as at present.

Detective Hemingway was the detective sent over to keep an eye on the trial of Dzung. He said that on February 20 he went to the Arsenal to see sentence carried out. On March 9 he was informed that the man was being tried and went again to the Arsenal. There he saw the robber who was handed over with Dzung, executed. He was informed that Dzung had been released on security for certain reasons. When a letter was sent to the Arsenal authorities about the matter the accused was sent back to the Mixed Court. Witness was told that Dzung had come to Shanghai to deliver certain gifts to officials in the French Concession, and was on this errand when arrested. The same man had bailed him out both times.

A Chinese detective told the court that the prisoner declared that a man named Zung Poh-ming, an Anhui official, would go security and get him out. He didn't know what sort of security.

"Dzung told me," said the detective, "that his friend, Zung Poh-ming, knew the governor of the Arsenal."

The accused was put in the witness box. He said that he had been released at the Arsenal because he

U. S. Business Men Consider National Preparedness



New York, February 7.—With a view of gaining complete information as to the commercial and military preparedness of this country, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States has appointed a committee of fourteen members, to be known as the Committee on National Defense.

This photograph, taken during the first meeting of the committee held in

Washington, D. C., when conferences were held with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Navy, shows some of the members. From left to right, front row they are: Capt. Mathew E. Hanna, of Richards and Co., New York; Ira N. Nollis, president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute; D. S. Chamberlain, president of the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines,

Iowa, and Franklin T. Miller, secretary and treasurer of the F. W. Dodge Co., New York. Second row, left to right: Bascom Little, chairman, president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; Gen. Albert J. Logan, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Henry C. Emery, former chairman of the National Tariff Board, of Providence, R.I., and Louis T. Golding, of St. Louis, Mo.

denied the charge of being in the band of robbers and because his friend went his security. He said that he came to Shanghai with presents from Zung Poh-ming to officials in the French Concession. His friend was in the surveying office at Anhui and he was his friend's assistant in the same office.

Mr. Newman told the court that he understood that Zung Poh-ming was leaving Shanghai and he asked the court to despatch a letter to the Arsenal authorities asking that Zung be detained here. The case was remanded for one week. It was announced that the magistrate would write to the Arsenal authorities for an explanation and also request that Mr. Zung Poh-ming be sent to the Mixed Court to testify.

Judge Skinner Turner Is Welcomed To Bar

Comes to Succeed Mr. Justice
Bourne as Assistant In
British Court

A hearty welcome by the Bar was given Mr. Skinner Turner yesterday morning when he took his seat for the first time as assistant judge of the British Supreme Court. Mr. Turner was accompanied to the bench by Mrs. Turner and Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson. Mr. Wilkinson, crown advocate, welcomed the new assistant judge. In doing so he paid tribute to the work of Mr. G. W. King as assistant judge since the departure of Sir Frederick Bourne.

Mr. Wilkinson continued: But it is not merely as filling a vacant post that we welcome you; we do so on account of your record and attainments. As a member of the Foreign Office judicial service since 1900, having had judicial and consular experience in Uganda and Mombasa, having been a judge of first instance in H. M. Court for Zanzibar, a judge of the Appeal Court for East Africa and a judge of H. M. Court of Siam, you come to us with a wide experience from which H. M. subjects in China resorting to this court will benefit.

You have the further advantage of a working knowledge of the difficulties of extra-territorial jurisdiction, a knowledge gained not only as a British judge but as an honored adviser of the Siamese government and as a judge of the highest Siamese court of appeal.

In reply, the assistant judge thanked Mr. Wilkinson and members of the Bar for their welcome. He said: I realize to the full that I am following here a long list of distinguished predecessors. I therefore want your indulgence and your help the more, because I know full well that unless cordial relations exist between the Bench and the Bar one great difficulty will always stand in the way of the administration of justice, which, after all is the principal object for which these courts exist.

In addition to that, unless those cordial relations exist it would be impossible for me to ever hope to carry on the high standard of justice which has been set by my predecessors."

AIR DEFENCES OF LONDON COMPLETED

Mr. H. J. Tennant Says There
Are Better Aeroplanes And
Plenty of Pilots

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 14.—In the House of Commons, today, Colonel Yate suggested that the widows of temporary Majors in the Indian Army should be placed on the same footing with regard to pensions and gratuities, whether their husbands were killed before or after September 1, 1915. Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied: "I will consider the suggestion for communication to the War Office."

Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under-Secretary of State for War, said that the air defence of London was now complete, on the agreed scale, which was being applied to the provinces, but the standard of the air defence will be continually improved.

The supply of aeroplanes was now satisfactory and British high-power engines coming forward would produce an immediate and marked improvement. They were now producing as many pilots a month as were mobilised at the outbreak of the war and they would be largely increased in future.

Mr. Tennant paid a tribute to the Territorials engaged in all the theaters of operations and to the Sanitary Corps and hospital staff. He read a message from Sir Douglas Haig, saying that the men were so comfortably provided for that they were in good heart and health and confident of victory. The men realised what they owed to the navy.

A joint committee of the British Red Cross and the Order of St. John during the past fortnight has been in close touch with the India Office and the War Office, with reference to the provision of further Red Cross help in Mesopotamia. Large consignments of hospital stores and comforts have already been shipped to Basra and more are being despatched this week.

Among the goods already sent are an ample supply of dressing, 10,000 square yards of wire mosquito netting and ice-making machines. The committee has also sent to the Persian Gulf shallow-draft river boats for the Tigris and further boats suitable for the purpose are being transferred from the Mediterranean.

Question of More Pay to the Police

(Continued from Page 1)
Municipal Service. Here is one case given by a foreign constable.

A constable of the third class gets Tls. 70 a month. At the end of 5 years he gets Tls. 80.

The ordinary assistant sanitary inspector starts at Tls. 125 which is Tls. 20 a month higher than the constable even if you count in the "imaginary allowance" of Tls. 85. At the end of 5 years the health officer is earning Tls. 150 a month—which is Tls. 35 more than the constable counting his "imaginary allowance."

By passing examinations for speaking Chinese the constable can add Tls. 24 a month to his Tls. 80 making Tls. 104.

By passing four examinations in five years the health inspector can add Tls. 70 a month to his salary.

The health inspector is entitled to the same home leave as the police officer. While he is at home he can take another examination and if he passes, add Tls. 20 more to his monthly pay.

when the side shows will be thrown open to the public. At 7.30 the program will begin in the swimming pool. Here there will be ten events as follows:—

1. 20 yards side stroke.
2. 20 yards swim on back.
3. 20 yards candle race.
4. Relay Race.
5. Dressing relay.
6. Fancy diving.
7. Tilting match.
8. Pillow fight.
9. Water polo.
10. 440 yards swim by R. W. MacCabe, champion at this distance of Shanghai.

All the events will be by Chinese swimmers except the last when Mr. MacCabe will be matched against a relay of Chinese swimmers who will enter at certain intervals. It will be the first time that Chinese swimmers have been seen in a public exhibition in Shanghai.

The "Big Top" show will open in the large Gymnasium at 8.30 o'clock. The grand opening will begin with the fanfare of the band. Following this will be the usual Grand Entry in which the manager of trained animals, the clowns and other performers will take part. The program will consist of twenty-three items including the famous Chinese Dragon Play, Chinese boxing, figure marching, horizontal and parallel bar work, the "white elephant" by the Business Men's Class, a garland drill by the Evening School students, a fire-fly drill, mass tumbling, motor march, flying rings and closing with human pyramids. It is a sure-enough circus and particularly interesting as showing what the Chinese of the city are doing to promote physical development.

There has been a lively sale of tickets but the management announces that some reserve seats are yet available for the performances. The show is to be given tonight and Saturday night and a matinee for school children on Saturday afternoon. At the latter one special item will be an acrobatic number given by a child eighteen months old.

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SHOULD YOU BE IRISH WEAR SHAMROCK TODAY

It Is the Patronal Festival;
Society to Give Dinner
At the Palace

This is St. Patrick's Day—the anniversary devoted to the patron saint of Ireland. Among the works of the good saint one of the most notable was the driving of snakes out of the Emerald Isle—history says.

Shamrock will be worn today by the Irish to honor the day. The one formal event will be the dinner to be given at the Palace Hotel tonight by the St. Patrick's Society. It is for members only. Mr. H. G. Simms, president of the society, will be chairman of the evening.

A musical program, will follow the dinner. Among those who will contribute songs are: Mr. W. J. Ward, Mr. E. H. Gordon, Mr. W. J. Ward, Mr. W. J. Haynes. Mr. Graham Barrow will give a sketch and Mr. K. Bagdon will be the piper for the evening, paying special attention to the old Irish tunes and playing them on the real Irish pipes.

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'MIYAZAKI' IS STOPPED BY A BRITISH CRUISER

Incident At Singapore When Three Ladies Innocently Photographed Forts

A Kobe despatch to the Kokumin and the Yordzu reports that the N.Y.K. steamer Miyazaki Maru was fired at from the British forts at Singapore, and inspected by a British vessel outside the port on the 18th ultimo.

In this connection Captain Takenaka, of the Miyazaki Maru, is quoted by the Yordzu as stating that when the steamer was about a mile from Singapore on the day in question, on her homeward voyage, a shot was suddenly fired at her from the forts. The shell fell seven or eight ken distant (the Kokumin gives the distance as 150 meters) in front of the steamer, and no damage was done to her. The captain was surprised at this sudden firing of a gun, and looking around sighted a British warship at some distance signalling the steamer to stop. The latter immediately complied, and after a while several British officers came on board and stated that some passengers of the Japanese steamer had photographed the forts. While the search for the offenders was going on, three English ladies came forward and confessed to having photographed the place, but that they were ignorant that there were forts there. The British officers were apparently satisfied with this explanation, for they released the offending parties at once, after confiscating the cameras and plates. The Miyazaki Maru was allowed to continue her voyage. Before leaving the steamer, however, one of the British officers demanded that the Captain pay \$24, the cost of the shot fired. This sum was later paid by the Singapore branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

EIGHTY ZEPPELINS NOW IN SERVICE OF GERMANY

Latest Model, Longer Than Predecessors, Carries New Air Torpedo

Berne, February 8.—Eighty Zeppelins are now in the German service, it appears from information developed at Friedrichshafen, where the Zeppelin works are located. One of the latest type that is having a trial this week is LZ 95, which is taken here to mean that it is the ninety fifth in the series dating from the beginning of the war, fifteen having been lost, it is said.

The newest model seems considerably longer than previous types. It is of fish-like shape and gray-tinted, by means of aluminum powder, it is explained. The gondolas are of plated steel. Each has six machine guns in its quick fire battery and apparatus for throwing bombs and air torpedoes. It is reported that a new air torpedo more powerful than any previously employed is about to be put into use.

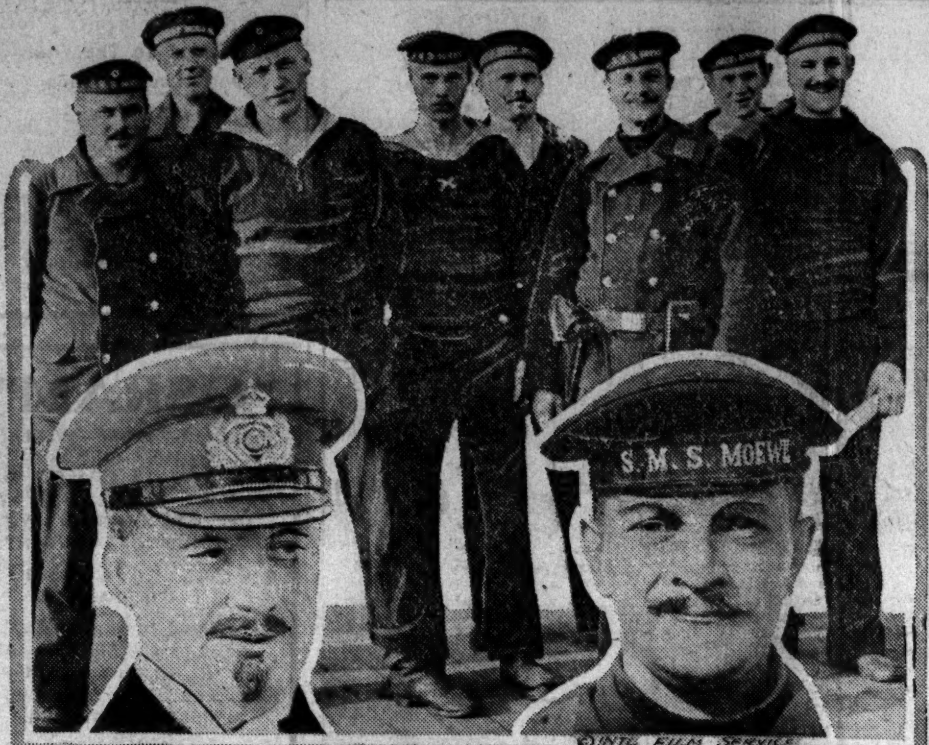
The motor works connected with the Zeppelin plant test each motor by requiring that it run forty eight hours without stopping and without developing any defects.

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Made Targets of Captive British Ships, Says Lieut. Berg



At the left is a photograph of Lieut. Hans Berg, the German commander of the prize crew which brought the captured British-South African liner Appam into Newport News with her 400 passengers. The large picture shows some members of the German prize crew posed on the deck of the Appam, while at the right is Moewe, showing the lettering on his cap.

Every Shot Hit the Prescribed Mark As the Ariadne Was Sunk, Says Appam's Captor

Newport News, February 7.—One of the most remarkable stories describing adventures at sea was told today by Lieutenant Hans Berg, formerly of the German cruiser Moewe and now commanding the German prize Appam. And the most remarkable part of this story was that in which he described the day the German commander of the Moewe, Count Dohna, gave the order for gun practice.

The Moewe had just captured the British steamer Ariadne. A shot had been fired across her bow and a signal hoisted telling the crew to leave ship. After this was done Captain Dohna ordered his men to show their ability in gunnery. And the Ariadne was the target.

For an hour the German gunners showed their skill in firing shot and shell at the British vessel.

"Every shot hit the prescribed mark," said Lieutenant Berg. "It was one of the proudest days of my life when our boys blazed away, every shot a hit."

Elis Made Where Told "The crew of one of the guns would be told to make a hit in such and such a place of the Ariadne, and the shot went right there. And the crew of another gun was told to hit another part of the enemy's vessel, and they did hit it. So it was all along the line until the captain called a halt."

"I see the captain of the Ariadne claims we used two bombs, eleven shots and one torpedo to sink the Ariadne. He seems to think we were wasting ammunition on his boat. He is mistaken. We were only having a little target practice, and the British were kind enough to furnish the target. We could have finished the Ariadne with one solid shot if necessary."

The lieutenant is a very modest man. He dislikes talking his words before uttering them—ever on guard not to expose any military secrets that might be of value to the enemy. But when he spoke of this target practice on the high sea, in a lane of traffic where cruisers of the enemy were liable to appear at any time, attracted by the loud detonations, he was proud indeed.

along. She appeared just in time, for our captain thought a little gun practice might not do any harm. This was hardly finished when the big steamer Appam was made out by the lookout. We made for her in a jiffy.

"On the afternoon of the 16th the Clan MacTavish came in sight," continued the lieutenant. "When she discovered we were trying to capture her she endeavored to escape. She even fired some shots at the Moewe, none of which took effect."

"The Clan MacTavish had seventeen Englishmen and 103 Hindus aboard. I don't know how many were killed. I heard about ten were killed by the Moewe's gunfire. All the rest were saved and placed aboard the Moewe, which in the meantime had sent the other prisoners over to the Appam, with the exception of the Appam's sailors who had attended the Appam's gun."

"The Appam's captain and his officers were also transferred to the ship—in my charge—five of the wounded on the Clan MacTavish were also brought over to my ship, where they could be cared for better than on the Moewe."

"One of the wounded died the same night. The rest were sent ashore here in Newport News and are now in an American hospital."

"On the 17th we parted company with the Moewe. I followed the prescribed course. On our way to America we sighted a few boats, but we never came near enough to them to make out who they were."

Ready For Emergency

"Concerning the attempted mutiny aboard the Appam, I personally do not know anything. But let me say this: Every minute of the trip I was prepared for any emergency of this sort. I had received instructions covering such an emergency, and I should never have hesitated one second to carry out these instructions."

"During the whole trip across the Atlantic there never was a British officer on the bridge of the Appam," continued Lieutenant Berg. "It was a clear night when we neared the American shore. I was on the bridge myself that night. A feeling of great relief came over me. It was as if a heavy load had been lifted from my mind."

"All my charges were below sleeping soundly, while I was standing on the bridge and could see my task had been performed successfully. All the hundreds of lives entrusted to my care would be safe. This knowledge was a magnificent reward indeed. When daylight came our ship was near Cape Henry and the pilot was on board."

'Submarine Monitors' Of Germany Immune From Light Shells

Expert Tells of New Type With Armored, Water-Tight, Powerful Batteries

By Archibald Hurd (Naval Expert of the London Daily Telegraph)

London, February 14.—Among the new vessels built by Germany are some described as "submarine monitors." They have already been at sea and are fairly big vessels. Above a more or less circular hull is a long battery, protected by armor, which can be made water-tight.

In the center is the commander's tower. Within the water-tight battery are mounted guns whose calibre is unknown, but which are certainly powerful machines.

Such vessels, which are no doubt much swifter than the vessels hitherto employed, will prove formidable. The submarine monitor can approach its unsuspecting prey and can bring its armored battery just above the water, leaving the hull submerged. In this awash condition she may be immune from the light artillery of a merchant ship, the submarine's guns being behind steel walls. Should a British man-of-war appear it would be easy to close the battery and dip beneath the surface.

Such vessels, I imagine, will be used in the new campaign. What will the neutrals, and particularly the United States say to the claim that these ships can be sent out to sink at sight any liner or cargo-boat which has a gun as a means of defense against the new piracy?

Germany, by her acts, should strengthen the law of nations, for the large submarine is merely a small cruiser with the additional power of stealthy approach under the water and stealthy retirement if there is any interference with her by a more powerful man-of-war. No neutral power—the United States with its long seacoast less than any—can admit Germany's claims without selling its birthright to the use of the seas. The submarine will go on developing.

It is to be a crime punishable by death by a belligerent as the Germans suggest, for a merchant ship of another belligerent to carry a couple of guns to enable some sort of defense to be offered against piracy?

It is surely time that neutrals realized that in practising frightfulness at sea and creating precedents for murder the Germans are infringing on their liberties.

When war again occurs—and this is not assuredly the last of all wars, for accounts have to be settled by our enemy with the United States, according to Bernhardi and other semi-official writers—Germany may claim to act against American vessels as she is threatening to do against vessels of the allies.

PROTEST TO ENGLAND, NICHU-NICHU ASSERTS

Reported That Japan Will Lodge Formal Complaint On Tenyo's Search

Tokio, March 11.—The Tokio Nichi Nichu asserts that the Foreign Office has received a reply from the British government to its inquiries as to why a British converted cruiser searched the steamer Tenyo Maru and took off nine Indian passengers and that the Japanese government will lodge a formal protest with England. The question is now being carefully considered both by the Foreign Office and the Navy Office, says the Nichi Nichu. The same Tokio Journal also reports that the British Ambassador regrets the occurrence, which has aroused so much resentment among the people of this country, and that he is now communicating with his government about it. England may express her apology over the accident in some or other form, declares the Nichi Nichu. The recent search of Japanese steamers by the cruiser is declared to be an "inexcusable" affair by Mr. Ren Nakashoji, a leading member of the House of Peers, and Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the last Katsura cabinet.

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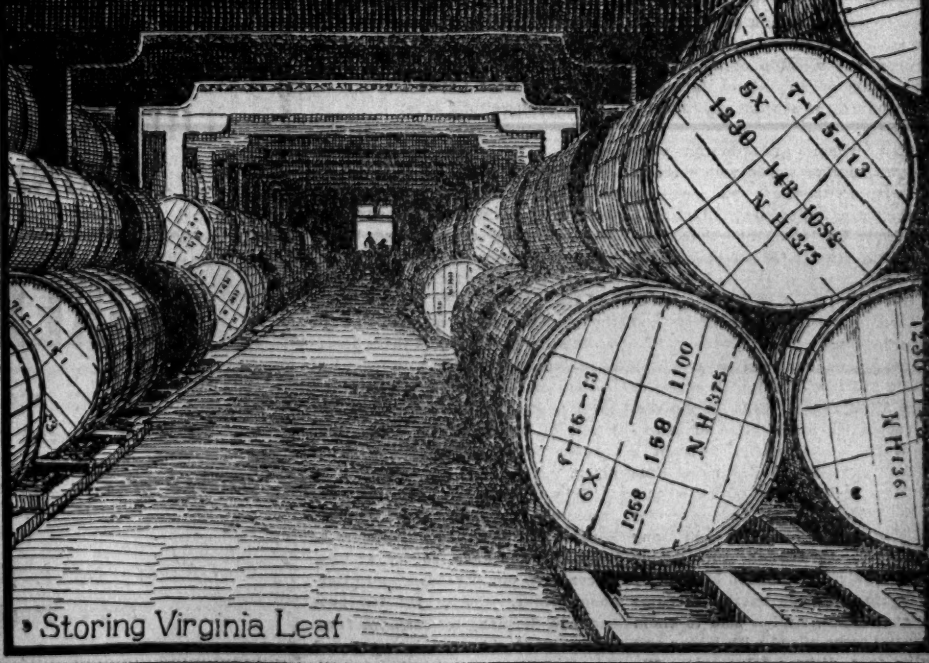


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GERMAN FOOD CRISIS ACUTE, PAPERS SHOW

Teuton Press Urges Substitutes
Such As Flower Bulbs To
Combat Shortage

COFFEE FROM BLACKBERRY

Mixtures of Meat, Fish And
Chemicals Will Be Placed
On Sale

(Special to The New York Sun)
London, February 9.—While the German newspapers are telling of the Kaiser and his armies marching on from victory to victory and are relating daily new exploits calculated to stir the people to enthusiasm, the fact that Germany actually is on the verge of starvation is becoming daily more apparent. This conclusion is not founded on the statements of alleged "neutrals," whose impressions necessarily are biased, but is based on reports of the actual conditions as related by the German press.

The theory is advanced that the Berlin Government encourages the publication of alarming reports on the food situation with a view to misleading the enemy. This obviously is absurd. The German press is filled not only with reports of a most serious food crisis but with advertisements of substitutes for missing articles of diet and the feverish activities of scientists seeking to discover new foodstuffs.

It is obvious that the Government does not encourage the publication of advertisements like the following, displayed in Berlin papers:

"In view of the great shortage of fats, hotels, restaurants and all cooks are urged to make use of the new apparatus called the Fats-separator, which inserted in an ordinary sink, prevents a particle of fatty matter from slipping through into the drain."

Refuse Traded In

Other advertisements from the German papers follow:

"Werner and Metz of Mainz wish to buy hundred pound lots of rancid fats of any description."

"The Phoenix Flour Milling and Grain Works require refuse of all descriptions."

Wolfer's grocery of Bingen offers high prices for peanuts, but scorns horse chestnuts. Johann Honold of Stuttgart, requires supplies in any quantity of preserved vegetables, meat, rice and breakfast foods.

Vorwarts, the Berlin Socialist daily, cites the case of a Puerstewalds butcher who offers to sell a pound of fat to clients buying his goods with gold coins.

Those familiar with German appetites will realize the gravity of the situation by examining the daily menus printed in the newspapers. The following are taken from the Hamburg Fremdenblatt:

TUESDAY—DINNER:

Barley soup
Pancakes
Pickled beans, tomato sauce

FRIDAY—DINNER:

Potato soup
Fish pie

SATURDAY—DINNER:

Potato soup
Oatmeal pudding
Pickled cabbage

The Magdeburgische Zeitung predicts a most serious situation. On Verge of Famine

"We may expect a new period of hungering on an extensive scale," it says. "The gigantic burden of taxation which awaits us and the temporary retrogression of our economic life will compel wide sections of the population to screw down their standard of living. We have lived during the past decades much beyond the measure which must be observed in these things. To live beyond one's means has become the rule with us. We used to call it 'comfortism,' a condition connected externally and internally with Mammonism, the worship of money, the appraising of all things, including our conduct and sentiments, in terms of money."

"Comfortism and Mammonism are two foreign words which we do not wish to translate into German, as they are imported from abroad, one from England, the other from America. Now these two phenomena will have to disappear if the period of hungering on a large scale is not to lead to inner social conflicts and disturbances."

The Muenchener Post says:

"We are now faced with a rise of from 60 to 100 per cent. in the cost of vegetables. The price of sauerkraut has doubled, with signs of a further increase. At the same time cabbages by the thousand are rotting in the fields, and salt and water for pickling are available in any quantity. As though the people were not already sufficiently tried by saving to pay such exorbitant sums for sauerkraut, stuff is sold to them in many cases mixed with leaves and stalks to a disgraceful extent. We

INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad

would urgently call the attention of the authorities to this gross scandal."

A clear idea of the seriousness of the situation may be obtained from a perusal of the following suggestions of food substitutes printed in the Berliner Tageblatt:

"The Government has intervened at the eleventh hour in the meat crisis. The institution of 'meatless days' has certainly been acceptable as a palliative, in view of the ever-growing scarcity and dearth of this article, but it is a palliative only, because it has been found that two-thirds of the population is not affected by the regulation inasmuch as to them every day is meatless."

"The authorities in their determination to adopt any method leading to a betterment of the sustenance of the people have now sanctioned the manufacture of 'D D. meat.' This meat, which will shortly be on sale at all the communal butcher shops, is really a composite product and consists of scrap and odds and end of meat, fish and certain chemical ingredients. The somewhat pungent, fishy odor of this compound is almost entirely removed by the addition of a few drops of a special liquid product furnished by the authorities at a nominal charge which will at the same time be placed at the disposal of purchasers."

The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Holland supplies the world, particularly English gardens, with innumerable flower bulbs. As a consequence of the war, however, these articles are a luxury with little demand for them, the result being a market flooded with unsaleable wares. Why, then, should not we take these bulbs and utilize them for the kitchen?"

"Our aesthetic sentiments may revolt against the idea of regarding these glorious blooms from the culinary standpoint. Who wouldn't shudder with remorse at devouring a splendid golden lily? But after a time these feelings will fade into the consciousness that we have endowed the German people with a fresh means of sustenance, bidding defiance to the vile machinations of our enemies. Beautiful floral trophies will then be regarded merely as a new species of turnip or onion."

Bulbs may be recommended as a most nutritious description of food. They are rich in glucose and dextrin. Mashed, they are unexcelled. A soup prepared from them also is very appetizing when cooked with sugar, soya bean and milk."

Blackberry Leaf Coffee

The Kreuzzeitung says:

"The constructive forces of chemistry have grown as have the destructive forces and it is in the possession of the former that Germany once again shows her superiority. Although chicory and blackberry leaves provide only very unsatisfactory substitutes for coffee and tea, because they are lacking in the purin bases on which the stimulating properties of these beverages depend, we have great hope of success of the experiments conducted by Prof. Tschirach with the object of imparting to these substitutes the requisite proportion of purin."

"When that is done we are absolutely independent of foreign imports and can snap our fingers at England's blockade, so far at least as concerns our breakfast and afternoon drinks. Coffee and tea produced in Germany by Germans from German blackberry leaves and chicory will taste not only as well,

but much better, to every German than the articles hitherto imported by the grace of Britannia."

The Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten says:

"When will the authorities bring home to the people that butter and animal fats do not constitute an indispensable adjunct to their sustenance. When, too, will it be judged that the time has arrived for demonstrating that food is prepared with the best results with vegetable oils?"

"We do not, of course, refer here to olive oil, which is far too dear for popular use. Our own German forests, however, supply great masses of seeds and kernels from which splendid cooking oils can be obtained. Birch, cherry and plum kernels, as well as linseed, all yield this product in profusion. A slice of meat, bacon or fish fried in them tastes every whit as good as that cooked in fat or butter, and is quite as wholesome. We suggest that the Ministry of Agriculture take this question in hand without delay and constitute a special Oil Research Branch."

Submarine Captures 300 Servian Refugees

Steamer Koenig Albert, Flying
Italian Flag, Falls Into
Hands of Austrians

Berlin, February 5.—The steamer Koenig Albert, flying the Italian flag, and with 300 Servian refugees on board, has been captured by an Austrian war craft in the Adriatic, it was announced today by the Overseas News Agency. The Agency's announcement says:

"An Austro-Hungarian submarine stopped the former North German Lloyd steamer Koenig Albert in the Adriatic. The steamer had been captured by the British at the beginning of the war and afterward put at the disposal of the Italians."

"The steamer, which flew the Italian flag, carried 300 Servian refugees. The submarine, after stopping the steamer, called a destroyer, which towed the prize to Bocche di Cattaro, Albania."

Take Janesca Foretold Big German Offensive

Take Janesca, Former Rumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Pro-Entente Leader interviewed at Bucharest on February 14, foretold the great German offensive. He said:

"I believe that Germany must make a last desperate effort to force peace next Summer by a stupendous effort on either the French or Russian front."

Her menace to Salonica is pure bluff, while the threatened advance against Egypt is ephemeral."

As for Rumania, I have always been of the opinion that we committed a grave error when we failed to intervene on the side of the allies the moment Bulgaria attacked Servia. I can only hope that in the face of the present crisis we will not repeat the same fault."

Rumania seeks to provoke no one, but I cannot believe she will lower her colors before the violation of her sovereign rights. Her army is bubbling with patriotism and confidence, and it is certain that those who would have her pursue a course contrary to her own interests will arrive at nothing."

PREDICTS TEN YEARS WAR

English Financier Says U. S. Will
Profit Tremendously

New York, February 10.—E. McKay Edgar of the London banking house of Sperling and Co. stated yesterday that he believed that the European war would last from five to ten years and added that he is certain that no patched up agreement will be likely to be tolerated between the European belligerents. He believes that the war will be a fight to the finish and that the people of the United States do not realize the vast amount of prosperity which is to accrue to them from the conflict now being waged abroad. Mr. Edgar thinks that the only real danger for this country is that it may "get drunk with prosperity."

Mr. Edgar arrived in this country about three weeks ago and since that time has been travelling extensively in

several sections of the United States inspecting properties of the Cities Service Company, of which he is a first vice-president. Mr. Edgar also refuses to believe that New York will supersede London as the financial center of the world. This change may come in another generation, but not now, he says.

"It has rather surprised me," Mr. Edgar declared, "that so many Americans believe that the war will be over in a year or two at most and that then this country may be the dumping ground for European manufactures. I can assure you that that feeling is not held abroad, particularly in Great Britain. Our general belief is that a generation will have passed before the European manufacturing and commercial situation becomes normal. You must remember that many factory districts, particularly in Belgium, have been absolutely annihilated. This condition, I believe, will compel the United States to manufacture many articles that have always been imported. There are some industries that I do not believe ever will be rebuilt."



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FEDERAL OWNERSHIP UP IN U. S. SENATE

Borah Gets an Inquiry Provi-
sion Added To The Trans-
portation Resolution

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—The United States Senate today went on record in favor of an inquiry to determine the feasibility of government ownership and operation of railway and other public service corporations. This question was considered by the senate in connection with a resolution

offered by Senator Newlands of Nevada providing for a joint committee of Congress to make a report as to what changes, if any, should be made in interstate commerce laws, and to pass on other phases of the transportation problem.

Government ownership as applied to railways, telegraph, telephone and express companies, was brought up by Senator Borah of Idaho, which introduced an amendment of that import to the Newlands resolution of inquiry. The Borah amendment was opposed by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire and others. On a record vote it was adopted—39 to 22.

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Basketball

The St. John's basketball team yesterday defeated the Nanyang College team by a score of 23 to 14. The game was played at St. John's. A return game will be played at Nanyang on March 24. Yesterday's was the first game of the St. John's team. Ling, St. John's forward, contributed the most brilliant work toward the victory. He made 17 goals.

News Brevities

Sentence of death was pronounced at the Mixed Court, yesterday, upon Liea Kwen-kwei, who was convicted of killing Hira Singh, a watchman, on February 29. It was charged that he was a member of a band that had committed robberies in the Settlement and that there were three others concerned with him in the murder of the Sikh. The watchman was killed on Hardoon Road as the robbers were running to escape arrest. Mr. Grant Jones pronounced the prisoner guilty of the murder and ordered that he be delivered to the proper authorities to be put to death at a time and place hereafter to be determined.

According to the Sinwanpao, Li Tse-pao, Intendant of Chuansi and Director of a branch of the Board of Finance of Chuansien, Szechuen, has been assassinated in his office by a revolutionary.

The Customs company S.V.C. will hold a smorgasbord concert at the Customs Club tomorrow.

The Japan Advertiser reports that Art. Smith, the American aviator, arrived in Honolulu March 9 on his way to Japan. He announced that he would fly to Tokyo and that he would present a machine to the Emperor.

The Hongkong Daily Press reports that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Hongkong was defrauded of several thousand dollars last week by a forger. Cheques purporting to bear the signature of a well-known Hongkong resident were presented by a man who appeared to be a Chinese and the money was duly paid. Later, however, it was discovered that the signature had been forged. The Hongkong police have a man under arrest.

An unusual variety program is promised for the new bill at the Apollo Theater tonight. The troupe is the Russo-Polish Ballet from the Government Theater, Moscow. There are seven artists in the troupe which is under the management of Mr. S. A. Potapovich. The ballet will present a two-act dance pantomime called "A Dream after the Ball." The troupe will be at the Apollo for one week. Tickets may be had at Moutrie's.

Obituary

Mr. F. Rafen

Mr. Frederick Rafen, 37 years old, died at the Victoria Nursing Home yesterday. The funeral will be held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery at 5 o'clock this afternoon. All friends are invited to attend.

Mrs. B. Weinstein, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens, announces that she does not know the Miss Weinstein who is before the French Mixed Court on charges concerning falsified papers. Mrs. Weinstein says that she has no connection with this case whatever.

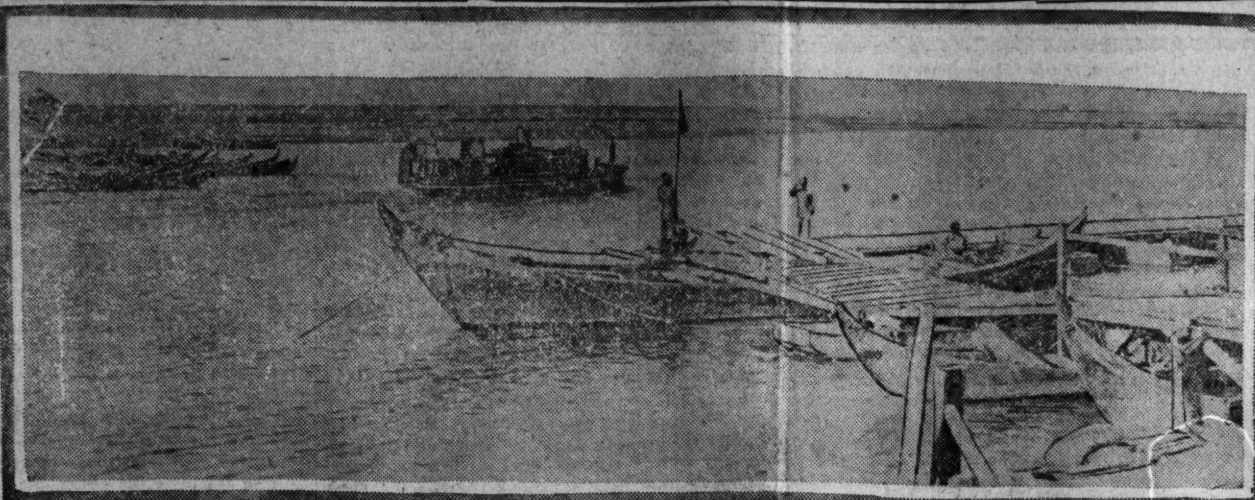
PACIFIC MAIL FLEET
TO REMAIN INTACT

Steamship Company Approves
Action of Directors and Will
Keep Ships as They Are

New York, February 18.—Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company unanimously approved today the action of the board of directors in rescinding the sale of the steamships Peru, City of Paris, Newport, Aztec, San Juan, San Jose and Pennsylvania to W. R. Grace and Co. and associates. The effect of the action will be to hold intact the only fleet of American owned vessels now available for service on the Pacific.

The local officials of W. R. Grace and Co. said last night that the step of the directors of the Pacific Mail Company in rescinding the sale of its steamers on this coast, was merely a legal ratification of action taken some time ago and does not change the status of the vessels now jointly owned by W. R. Grace and Co. and the American International Corporation. When the sale of the Pacific Mail properties was consummated the question arose as to whether the steamers taken over should be operated under the name of the American International Corporation and W. R. Grace and Co. or under the name of the Pacific Mail. It was finally determined that the steamers should be jointly owned by the two purchasing corporations, but should be operated by the Pacific Mail Company and the action in New York yesterday was the necessary legal ratification of this decision.

British Pontoon Bridge at Kut-el-Amara, Besieged by Turks



One of the big features of the war during the past two months has been the Turkish siege of the British garrison at Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia. The force sent to the aid of the besieged garrison has met with heavy losses according to late reports.

This picture was made just before the Turks laid siege to the post and was brought out with one of the last men to leave. It shows a pontoon bridge at Kut-el-Amara, with the "draw" open to allow the passage of a military launch.

United States Court For China

In the United States Court for China, yesterday, Judge C. S. Lobinger presiding, judgment in the case of Tam Wah, plaintiff and appellee, vs. F. G. Boulton, defendant and appellant, was rendered.

It came before the Court on appeal from the Consular Court for the District of Shanghai. Messrs. Fleming and Davies, by Mr. Fleming, appeared for appellant; Messrs. White-Cooper, Oppie and Masters, by Mr. Masters, for appellee. The judgment:

The cause has been heard here upon the original pleadings filed in the lower court, the petition claiming a balance due for rent and damages for the breach of a lease (Ex. D) granting from appellee to appellant "for the term of two years" from July 1, 1915, "all that suite of rooms consisting of a flat, twelve rooms (12) and attic in the building known as No. 1a, Jinkee Road at Shanghai."

The answer denies liability for the amount claimed and alleges: "That the Plaintiff did not turn over to the Defendant or at any time during his occupancy of the premises, full possession of the flat of twelve (12) rooms and attic in accordance with the terms of the Tenancy Agreement."

There was no reply but upon the issues thus raised evidence was taken and the lower court found against the defendant's claim as set forth in the averment just quoted and rendered a judgment in plaintiff's favor from which defendant appeals. The first specification in the petition on appeal is:

"Error in finding that the description, viz: 'a flat of twelve rooms,' contained in the lease mentioned in plaintiff's petition, referred to the original arrangement of the floor of the premises in question, and in not holding, finding and deciding that such description referred to the arrangement of the premises in question as they were at the date of said lease and for a long time prior thereto as a flat for use as a boarding house and not for offices as originally designed."

The case turns largely on the question whether the lower court erred as thus alleged.

It will be observed that the lease calls for a particular suite "consisting of a flat, 12 rooms and attic in the building known as No. 1a, Jinkee Road." It is conceded that this building contains numerous suites. In appellee's brief (p. 1) it is stated that "the ground floor is let out as offices and shops the upper floors as offices and flats. The rooms in question in this action are on the 3rd floor of No. 1a, Jinkee Road."

Clearly then the lease itself does not sufficiently identify the demised suite. Such identification must accordingly be sought *aliunde*.

It may here be observed that this ambiguity seems chargeable solely to appellee. He testifies (p. 2) that he "drew up" the instrument and he was certainly the one most familiar with the premises. The maxim *ambiguum chartam interpretari debet contra proferentem* (1) would seem, therefore to be fully applicable.

It appears from the undisputed evidence that there is a flat of twelve rooms (with five bath-rooms additional) on the third floor of said building which, just prior to appellant's occupancy, and for some four years previous, was occupied as a single suite by one Mme. Paul Genin and it is that suite which appellant claims to have acquired the right to occupy under his lease. He testifies (p. 11) that his former tenant was moving out at the time of his first visit to the premises, that he was shown said suite by appellee's servant, that some of Mme. Genin's effects were still there, that the rent paid by her (Tls. 150.00 per month) was the basis of appellant's negotiation with appellee, but that the latter asked more on the ground that rents were now higher, and that (p. 12) finally appellant went over the whole suite with appellee and his wife and discussed the furnishing of it.

Appellant's testimony on this point is corroborated to a certain extent by that of Mrs. Isabella M. Fowler who testifies (p. 8) that she also inspected the suite in question with a view to

leasing it just as its former tenant was vacating and was shown over all of it under appellee's instructions, by one who was called his cousin.

Appellee testifies (p. 1) on the other hand that he did not show appellant four of the rooms of said suite because they had been leased to one Bianchi but he does not deny that these were shown to Mrs. Fowler, as she claims, nor is any reason advanced for showing them to one prospective tenant and not to another. Moreover appellee's wife was not called to rebut appellant's testimony that she accompanied them over all the suite and appellee himself shows (p. 5) that there was some discussion between his wife and appellant as to furnishing.

Appellee's Chinese caretaker testifies (p. 7) that he showed Mrs. Fowler over all the suite except the four rooms but it does not sufficiently appear that he is the same person mentioned by Mrs. Fowler as having taken her to all. And while the caretaker also says that appellant did not inspect the four rooms he admits that it was not he himself who took appellant but appellee "and another."

The foregoing is substantially all of the testimony on this point. Does it preponderate in appellee's favor so as to show that appellant knew that the 12 room flat mentioned in the lease was not the one vacated by Mme. Genin? We think not. So far as appears, appellant's credibility at least equals appellee's, his interest is certainly no greater and the corroboration afforded appellant by Mrs. Fowler seems at least as strong as that of appellee by his caretaker. Yet if the evidence is no more than evenly balanced appellee must fail; for the burden rested upon him as plaintiff to prove his case by a preponderance of the evidence—especially since his description was an ambiguous one.

Moreover appellant's explanation of what was understood by him seems to us the more natural one. A "flat of twelve rooms" would ordinarily include that many living rooms; the phrase would hardly be used to describe eight or nine living rooms and accessories like bath rooms and pantry. One who should lease a four room flat, e.g. would scarcely be satisfied with a dining room, pantry, hallway and bathroom.

It is, however, suggested both in the judgment below and in appellee's brief that appellant's theory leads inevitably to the conclusion, characterized as absurd, that appellee simultaneously and with deliberately fraudulent intent leased the four disputed rooms to two different persons thereby inviting serious complications for himself. But we do consider such an alternative necessarily presented. It seems quite possible that both parties may have acted in good faith, appellant believing he was getting the whole suite vacated by Mme. Genin and appellee believing that he was expecting the four rooms therefrom. Only in that case there would be no contract, for the minds of the parties would never have met on the same subject matter. (2)

It is also asked "if the defendant did not get all he bargained for, why did he not object, and object strenuously, at once?"

As to this appellant (defendant) says: "I expected my wife on July 3rd, not being able to look around to find other places, I was forced to take possession as it stood. . . . (p. 17) I was willing to continue the occupation on a basis of 8 rooms." (p. 18)

We do not see that this estops him from claiming exemption from the price fixed by the lease, nor that it was incumbent upon him to seek its alteration; for compliance therewith in supplying space was primarily appellee's concern.

Appellant's acceptance of the situation may also explain his apparent indifference to the painting of the four disputed rooms as to which he says: "I crossed out these rooms, on Exhibit C, because when I gave Tam Wah the color card I told him I wanted the colors reserved to when my wife should arrive so that she could select the colors. I never asked him to color the four rooms because Tam Wah was not here."

for loss of the four rooms. (p. 16) . . . The Tals 30 was the amount allowed after a discussion. I claimed Tals 30 for half of four rooms and Tals 20 for damage done." (p. 18).

Appellee's version of this is as follows (p. 2)

"He paid the first month's rent at end of July. . . . He said he was entitled to a reduction because my painters had not finished the rooms and he could not use them in July. He wanted a reduction of Tals 35. I said it was too much. Finally I agreed to a reduction of Tals 25."

It will be seen that the parties differ as to the ground and the amount of the reduction but it would seem that appellant "did" object and object strenuously upon some ground at the occasion of his first payment of rent. He claims that it was for non-compliance with the lease and here again the burden was upon appellee to show the contrary.

We do not see that appellee's continued presentation of receipts for the full amount should count against appellant so long as he did not pay it for any month. After all it is not so much what the parties did after the lease was executed as what they understood at the time thereof. If each had in mind then a different suite of rooms no valid lease was effected. If both had the same understanding then the burden rests upon appellee to prove that he furnished the suite so understood. For "delivery of possession of the demised premises by the lessor to the lessee is necessary to the obligation to the latter to pay rent." (3) Of course this means the whole premises.

We are unable to find that appellee has met this burden and as the phraseology of the lease was his we must agree with appellant's counsel that the lower court erred in finding for appellee.

Of course this merely relieves appellant from the express provisions of the lease; it does not relieve him from implied liability for that portion of the premises actually occupied by him. (4) We find no specific testimony as to the value of said portion but the fact that appellant consented to and did pay Tls. 150 for it during July, notwithstanding the interruptions of which he complained, would seem to constitute a clear admission that it was worth an equal amount for each of the two subsequent months and that, since he has paid but Tls. 100 therefor, he still owes appellee Tls. 200.

Appellee's petition claims "damages for the breach by the defendant of the said Agreement" and in his original brief it is observed:

"Up to the time of the reletting the amount of damages would of course be the full amount of rent." No evidence has been offered in the lower court or here as to when the suite was relet and we cannot presume that it remained vacant for any considerable length of time. It is also stated in appellee's reply brief (and this may be considered as equivalent to an admission) that the rooms which appellant claims to have leased are now and for some time past have been rented for a total of Tls. 220 which is Tls. 40 more than the lease in question called for. Clearly there is no basis in this for awarding damages especially under the English rule "that a reentry and reletting of abandoned premises by the landlord create a surrender by operation of law, and release a tenant from payment of subsequently accruing rent" (5). Moreover if the lease failed to take effect for lack of mutuality there was no unexpired term.

The judgment of the Consular Court is reversed but it is further considered and adjudged that appellee have and recover from appellant the sum of Tls. 200 Shanghai currency. And since appellant failed to tender any sum for the balance due for use and occupation the costs must be adjudged against him.

1. Broom, Legal Maxims, 593, 600.

2. Anson on Contracts (2nd American ed.) 170.

3. 24 Cyc. 1146.

4. "Hurlbut v. Post, 1 Bow. (N. Y.) 28 (holding that where the lessee occupies a part of the premises without insisting that he must have the whole or he would pay nothing, he is liable to pay for what he has actually enjoyed)."

5. 24 Cyc. 1165 citing Oastler v. Henderson, 2 Q. B. D. 575, 46 L. J. Q. B. 607, 37 L. T. Rep. N. S. 22; Nickells v. Atherstone, 10 Q. B. 944, 11 Jur. 773, 16 L. J. Q. B. 371, 59 E. C. L. 944; Thomas v. Cook, 2 B. and Ald. 119, 2 Stark. 408, 20 Rev. Rep. 374, 3 E. C. L. 466. See also Bird v. Debonville, 2 C. and K. 415, 61 E. C. L. 415.

Big Battle Develops
On the Isonzo Front

Italians Attack in Large Numbers But Fail to Break Through Defence

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram. Vienna, March 14.—Italian theater.—A great battle is developing on the Isonzo front. The Italians attacked with great forces, but were repulsed everywhere.

At the Tolmein bridge-head, the enemy's activity was limited to a lively fire. In Plave, the enemy's attempts to destroy our obstacles failed. At the bridge-head of Goerz, the Italians delivered two attacks against the Doberdo position and another against the entrenched bridge of Lucimilo, but all these attacks failed. Several attacks against the Doberdo Plateau were also repulsed.

Near San Martino, the Italian stormed seven times, but were always repulsed, with serious losses, by the Szeged infantry regiment No. 46.

Berlin, March 14.—The Paris paper Le Temps stated that no Swiss firms appeared at the Leipzig Fair. The Neue Zürcher Zeitung now states, however, that the participation of the Swiss firms in the Leipzig Fair has never been as it was this year, the cause of this fact being the lack of German products in Switzerland.

Reports from Athens state that, on the island of Mytilene, a bloody encounter occurred between French and Greek soldiers. One French soldier was killed and another seriously wounded. French re-inforcements imprisoned the Greek soldiers.

The French chief commander prohibited intercourse between the French and Greek soldiers. The Greek Government protested against the arrest of the Greek soldiers.

It is reported from Athens that Prime Minister Skouloudis read in the Cabinet a collective note of the

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Entente powers. After a short discussion, the Cabinet resolved not to accept the requests contained in the note.

According to this resolution, M. Skouloudis communicated to the Ambassadors of the Entente the following resolutions of the Greek Government: The Greek Government is not disposed to transfer to the administration of the Entente the railways of Northern Greece and Macedonia. Further, the Government considers it convenient to withdraw the Greek troops from Florise and Kavalla.

The Government must oppose the occupation of the Straits of Corinth by troops of the Entente and advises the Entente at the same time that attempts would disturb the present relations between Greece and the Entente powers. Likewise, Greece opposes the establishment of radio stations.

The Koelnische Zeitung comments upon the fact that the French Government has again delayed the trial of Villain, the murderer of the French Socialist leader, Jaures. It states that the Government fears the witnesses who know Jaures' opinion about the responsibilities of the authors of the war.

These witnesses have already stated in Swiss papers that Jaures intended to publish on the night from July 31 to August 1, 1914, an editorial in the Humanite, revealing certain personal

responsibilities, especially that of the Russian Ambassador, M. Isvolski, who is well-known as one of the principal instigators of the world war. A few hours before Jaures could write this editorial, he was murdered by Villain.

The Koelnische Zeitung says that, since the French Government suppressed these details in the press, it is obvious that it does not intend to let them be known before a public audience.

U.S. TO HAVE 102,017,302
BY JULY 1, IS ESTIMATE

Census Bureau Reports That It Was 101,208,315 on New Year's Day

Washington, D.C., February 13.—Census bureau experts estimated today that the population of the United States on January 1 last was 101,208,315 and that by July 1 it would be 102,017,302.

On July 1 last year they figured the population at 100,399,315. Western states have led in growth. Washington heading the list, with Oklahoma, Nevada, North Dakota, and New Mexico following in the order named.

The bureau's estimates are based on the rate of increase between the 1900 and 1910 censuses.

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Cloudy, cold but rather fine weather.
Strong winter monsoon all along
the coast.

SHANGHAI, MARCH 17, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Value of Military Discipline

(New York Sun)

NOW that President Wilson has defined the reasons for the urgency of preparedness, now that he has pictured in eloquent and convincing terms the unhappy reign of might over right as exemplified in the titanic struggle of Europe, the Congress must realize that weakness is not a theory but a condition to be met at once with the utmost directness of action. Shall we take counsel of contemporaneous history as it is being enacted before our own eyes or adhere to the moss-grown ideas of yore, or adopt a middle course by achieving the ends of protection against the probable coming rule of power with the least sacrifice of individual liberty and of the precious ideals transmitted into our keeping by a noble ancestry?

Various plans for meeting the issue now squarely put before us have been proposed, namely, a large increase of the regular army; increase of the number and efficiency of the National Guard; a continental army made efficient by intermittent brief periods of training extending over several years; and universal military service devolving upon all males in proper physical condition, similar to that of Switzerland or Australia. That the latter is the choice of our military heads has been made plain enough to committees of Congress and in published statements.

Two able articles by Mr. Raymond Fosdick in recent issues of the Outlook, discussing the value of real military training for the development of the highest and most serviceable citizenship, merit attention. The author points out that while our heritage of freedom is the more precious there is real danger in adhering to the belief that discipline and regulation according to the German ideal have no place in the life of a free people. As Mr. H. G. Wells has aptly said, "While American life is aggregated and chaotic, German life is evolved and organized with a real and sustaining conception." The capacity of the Germans for team work is ascribable to their schools and army.

While Mr. Fosdick expressed the thought of every free American in despising passive submission of the majority to autocratic leadership and to the mere formalism of military training, he dwells with impressive logic upon the far reaching effects of universal military service upon the individual citizen, whom it teaches the value of co-operation with his fellows. The recruit who comes raw and untrained physically and mentally to the army, emerges from it an alert, snappy, upstanding soldier, not a mere cogwheel, but part and parcel of a perfect machine to work out the destiny of his country in peace and war. Indeed he comes to regard himself as an individual who makes the State, and he is for that reason willing to live or die for it.

Our antagonism to temporary subjection of our will to autocratic authority is rooted in our noble traditions. But when we express disapproval of the Germans for adhering today to the feudalism of Frederick the Great, we forget that we too are guilty of adhering today to the political creeds of the eighteenth century, and of not realizing that undisciplined, loosely organized democracy may not withstand the onslaught of a compact brotherhood

inspired by patriotism and welded together by an iron discipline.

The value of military discipline is illustrated by the statement of a Dusseldorf manufacturer who said that "organization is not difficult in German industries, because the men come to us mentally adjusted for our work; they seem to fall into their proper places." An American illustration is furnished by a manufacturing concern in the middle West which remedied its repeated failure to obtain disciplined employees by the costly purchase of discharges from the United States army of one hundred soldiers, whom they employed at an increased rate of pay. These instances serve to confirm the assertion of one of the President's business advisers, that men who have honorably served in the army would be preferred as employees in civil life.

We hear a great deal about the value of German efficiency, and the evil militarism is justly despised. But that this is sentimental rather than logical is evident from the wonderful efficiency displayed by the French army, which is second only to the German. We hear, however, no complaint of French militarism.

A Vantage Ground for Woman

(New York Sun)

RELATIVE investigations undertaken in some of the belligerent countries in Europe, especially in Germany, convey the information that many vocations which were entirely filled by men before the war are now assumed by women; for example, posts as conductors on transportation lines and clerkships in the postal and other departments of the Government, etc. The economic relations of the sexes must therefore be entirely changed after the cessation of hostilities; and, whatever may be the readjustment of these relations, there is no doubt that the economic position of women in Germany will be advanced.

Now comes the investigation of the Prussian Government upon the average age of the population of that country, based upon the censuses of 1875, 1890 and 1900, which is referred to in a recent letter from the Berlin correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association. The research was made along very definite lines, so that the years of life of every age class were obtained and by multiplying these by the population figures fairly reliable statistics were obtained. The average ages in Prussia were:

Males			
Year.	Population.	Total years of life.	Average age.
1875...	12,686,212	332,179,900	26.18
1890...	14,721,353	384,715,390	26.13
1900...	16,990,231	443,683,564	26.11
1910...	19,870,103	524,238,547	26.38

Females
1875...13,044,682 350,607,563 26.88
1890...15,270,470 415,373,950 27.20
1900...17,519,650 476,311,120 27.22
1910...20,337,721 559,756,370 27.52
These figures show that there are not only more females than males but that the females also have been more rapidly increasing in age than the males. The ratio of increase of ages is shown to be .20 for males and .64 for females; adding this interesting statistical finding to the enormous invasion of the masculine vocations by women since the war a vantage ground for women has developed that must inure to their greater economic importance.

A few years ago there was a great agitation initiated among many Germans of the higher type against feminism. A society was formed in order to remove a threatening dominance of women in vocational activities, especially in the postal department, in which women by reason of their requiring lower wages had been substituted for discharged soldiers, who hitherto had been privileged in the obtaining of appointments. The agitation appears to have been suppressed by the opening of the war.

Considering the facts cited above, the vantage ground obtained by women in Germany at the present time will doubtless strengthen their position and unfortunately increase the antagonism which existed toward feminism before the war.

We may therefore look for interesting developments.

A Conservative Parent

The father of Albany's boy slayer says the lad is eccentric, which, in view of the young man's recent performances, doesn't seem to be unduly overstating the case.

Maybe you remember, and maybe you don't remember, the Colorado Judge who was loth to sentence a boy for murder, having been asleep when the evidence was taken. When he was told that the prisoner had shot his father, cut his body in pieces with an axe and burned the pieces he called him to the bar and said sternly: "Lookahere, young feller, you ain't acted right!"

LEARN TO SAVE

By Frederic J. Haskin

If you would be really up-to-date, save money. This is a year of thrift. It is positively fashionable to have a bank account even if you work on a salary.

This year is the centennial of the founding of the first savings bank in the United States. There are now 2,100 of them and they have ten million depositors. The National Educational Association has offered a prize of \$150 for the best essay outlining a method of teaching thrift in the public schools. In Springfield, Mass., a "Thrift Week" was observed by practically the entire population not long ago. Sermons on thrift were preached in all the churches and lectures were given in schools and factories on how to save money. The movement was decidedly a hit with the people. A number of other cities, including Des Moines, Iowa; Dayton, Ohio; and Grand Rapids, Michigan, are planning to have thrift weeks.

Women's clubs, which constitute an excellent barometer of public interest in any subject, are taking up thrift with all the enthusiasm for which they are famous. Some of them have organized thrift departments, and all of them are having papers on thrift. There could not possibly be anything better for the cause of thrift. If the women decide they like it, it is here to stay. Furthermore, when Mrs. A. Club-member prepares a paper on thrift, you may be sure that Mr. Club-member and the Club-member kids will also become well posted on the subject.

The Civic Club of Philadelphia has introduced talks on thrift as a feature of its League of Good Citizenship, which are organizations in the public schools for the purpose of teaching proper ideals of citizenship to the children. The American Bankers' Association has naturally taken up the cause as its own, and members of that organization in New York are delivering lectures on thrift before meetings of all sorts.

Back of this nation-wide movement to save, there must be some fundamental force. No doubt, the sobering effect of the war, the realization that millions are in dire need, has fostered the spirit of thrift. But there is a reason nearer home why the American people must save. They can no longer afford to waste.

It was the tremendous natural wealth of this country that made Americans a nation of spendthrifts. Now the end of Nature's bounty is actually in sight. All of the better public lands have been taken up. The government is carefully estimating our resources of coal and oil. Water power is being developed and harnessed. Wealth is not half so easy to create as once it was, and for that reason there is a nationwide appreciation of the necessity for conserving it. Thrift means to the individual life exactly what conservation does to the nation.

The basis of this whole movement to save money is the growth of the savings banks. These afford the man with a small income an opportunity to put aside just as much as he can spare, however small the amount may be. The multiplication of these banks has been especially rapid within the last ten years, and there are now more savings depositors and a greater number of savings banks in the United States than any other country in the world. This, of course, is due principally to the tremendous size of the United States. In the amount of savings per capita, France, Norway, Germany and Switzerland are ahead of the United States.

Of the 2,100 savings banks in the country, 634 are mutual institutions, having no stock; and these banks alone have over eight million depositors, so that they do four-fifths of the total savings bank business of the United States.

It is interesting to note the distribution of these banks. New England, the oldest part of the country, where the pinch of dwindling resources and keen competition

has been longest felt, contains 412 of these mutual banks. In New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland there are 199 banks. Going a little farther west we find that Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Minnesota have only 21 mutual savings banks between them, while there is only one in California. Over half of all the savings bank depositors in the United States live in New England. So the movement is one that spreads slowly westward.

In 1907, the Massachusetts state legislature passed an act permitting savings banks to establish life insurance departments. This legislation was passed on the strength of an investigation which showed that certain large insurance companies were doing business at a cost of 40 per cent. of their premiums. The savings banks demonstrated that this business could be done at a lower rate. The act provides that all net profits of the insurance business must revert to the policy holders. There are now four savings banks in Massachusetts doing a life insurance business, while twenty other savings banks and six trust companies have established public agencies for these four insuring banks. All four banks are paying dividends to their policy holders. The limit of insurance for these banks has been raised this year from \$500 to \$1,000, so that by taking out a policy in each bank, a man may have \$4,000 worth of savings bank insurance.

These savings banks have not only afforded the people of Massachusetts a less expensive sort of life insurance, but they have caused the regular insurance companies to reduce their premiums. They have nearly ten thousand policy holders, and it is estimated that they have saved the people at least twenty million dollars.

Banks are making every effort to encourage people to save. One of the unique schemes of this sort was devised by the management of a Missouri savings bank. This institution published a schedule of family expenses, showing exactly what proportion of the family income should be spent upon each item. According to this schedule, which was based upon thorough investigation, the food of a family should cost 30 per cent., the house 25 per cent., clothing 10 per cent., housekeeping 12 per cent., education 6 per cent., and luxuries 4 per cent., leaving 10 per cent. to be saved.

This schedule was printed in a little book, which was also ruled off in parallel columns so that by a simple system of bookkeeping the housewife could determine whether she were dividing her expenditures into proper proportions. This schedule is considered right for any income between \$900 and \$1,500 a year. The bank offers to discuss the matter with anyone whose individual case does not seem to fit this formula.

The plan was an instantaneous hit, and did a great deal to strengthen the relation between the bank and its depositors, as well as to stimulate saving. The schedule gave the housewife just exactly what she needed, namely, some standard by which to gauge her expenditures. Anyone wishing to save money could discover by this formula where he was spending too much.

This movement for saving money means a good deal more than the curbing of individual extravagance. It means more capital available for the uses of commerce. It means that when you have saved a thousand, you will find it a good deal easier to borrow another thousand if you have a good investment in view.

Acquaintances Know Bride

(From the Beardsdown Star)

The bride is a pleasing young woman well known in Beardsdown's younger social set, and enjoys the acquaintance of everyone who knows her.



Draperies For 'Truth'

WHEN Mayor Curley of Boston, acting as chairman of the Censorship Committee, witnessed the production of the much advertised moving picture play, "Hypocrites," he objected decidedly to the unclad condition of the lady representing the part of "Truth." The manager undertook to have her clothed.

To do this necessitated altering a full reel, but it is believed that it can be successfully accomplished. Filmy draperies are being added to each tiny picture by a photographic retouching artist skilled in microscopic work. It establishes a new departure in moving picture work as it is the first time any attempt has ever been made to change a lady's dress after she was already in the films.

Holland and the Scheldt

How Germany's Most Valuable Base Against England Is Sealed Up

By Hendrik Willem Van Loon

In the February issue of The North American Review appears an article by Demetrius C. Boulger entitled "The Truth About Antwerp." On the second page of the article (Page 236 of the magazine), we read this statement:

"The pro-German party in Holland, led by General van Beer Poortugael, then put forward a demand for the fortification of Flushing, and after many debates this proposal was carried in the Dutch Chambers, and eventually several cupola forts armed with 28-centimeter guns purchased at Krupp's were established in the sand dunes west and north of Flushing. These guns completely command the mouth of the Scheldt, &c."

As a matter of fact, the forts to which Mr. Boulger refers do not exist. Many years ago a sum of money was appropriated for these fortifications, but the forts themselves were never constructed. Except for some ancient fortresses without any value, the island of Walcheren is not defended on the southern coast.

Mr. Boulger apparently reasons as follows: Holland under the influence of a mythical pro-German party, exercised a right on the Scheldt to which it was not entitled. It prevented England from bringing cannon and men to Antwerp during the hour of the city's great trial. The Government of Great Britain must be criticised for weakness in its part of the dealing with the Government of the Dutch Kingdom.

Now, the question of the sovereignty of the Scheldt is an ancient one, and we can trace it back to the year 1648, when the peace of Munster gave the mouth of the Scheldt to the Republic of the United Seven Netherlands.

At that time Belgium was a Spanish province and all the protestant countries (Great Britain among them) were quite willing to close the port of this important Spanish town. About a century ago, Napoleon I. got hold of Belgium (then an Austrian province) and turned Antwerp into a strong naval base. The British expedition of the year 1809 shows how well the English appreciated the danger which threatened them from this port. That expedition failed. Flushing was shot to pieces, but Antwerp was never reached.

During the greater part of the nineteenth century, when France, under Napoleon III., threatened the equilibrium of Europe, no complaints were heard about the Dutch sovereignty of the mouth of the Scheldt. It is little remembered in these days (until reprinted a few months ago in a pamphlet by the learned French historian, Seignobos) that Napoleon III. had his own plans about Belgium. After the Prussian-Austrian war he demanded a suitable reward for his military inactivity. Bismarck flatly refused to give Napoleon the "lip" which he demanded for his services, and his Majesty, who had first asked for the favor of "those possessions which France had given up in 1815" (July 29, 1866), could not even obtain Luxembourg and Landau, with which he would have contented himself at the time of the Peace of Prague (23rd August, 1866). With the renewed threat of a Napoleonic influence over Antwerp the question of Holland's sovereignty of the Scheldt was left alone. It was felt that the Dutch batteries of Zuid Beveland might block any attempt made to force the Scheldt toward the North Sea.

About four years ago, when the nations of Europe were getting ready for the present struggle, the Kingdom of the Netherlands (if we can believe well-authenticated press reports) was approached by both sides. As a result of this warning it began to discuss plans for the fortification of the Scheldt and it reorganized the system of inundations which make the Dutch capital almost impregnable against any attacks from the East. Mr. Boulger, in his article, hints at the activity of a pro-German party. It was nothing of the sort. It was the neutrality proclaimed by the hedgehog surrounded by many enemies, all equally desirous of a meal.

It is certainly not my desire to criticise the action of either the Belgian or British Government during the siege of Antwerp. But whatever the ethical conceptions of treaty-obligations of some of our nearest neighbors, the Kingdom of the Netherlands was in honor bound to stick to the law and to prevent the Scheldt from becoming a thoroughfare for foreign troops or supplies.

We know what happened. Antwerp was besieged and Antwerp was taken. The River Scheldt, however, remained closed to all foreign military opera-

tions. This is the point which Mr. Boulger has completely failed to see.

When the Germans took Antwerp they became the masters of the richest port upon the North Sea. Arsenals, stores, ships, dockyards, everything was there and at their disposal. But the Dutch mines between Zuid Beveland and Staats-Vlaanderen, the Dutch warships patrolling between Bath and Walsoord prevented Antwerp from being used as a German naval base.

Outside of Zeebrugge (according to Mr. Boulger, a harbor of "intricate and restricted character") the Germans now possess no port near the British coast. Their submarines have to come from the Prussian coast and the advantage is decidedly on the British side. In this way the very wise decision of the British Government to respect the sovereignty of the Netherlands in regard to the mouth of the Scheldt has carried rich fruit. Owing to the decision of Holland to maintain her neutrality and her right upon the mouth of the Scheldt, Germany's most dangerous naval base is locked with seven seals.

But The Model?

The boast of Kansas that it has 77,000 automobiles, one in every other family, is characteristic. But what counts is the model. Will the State famous for its pacifists furnish further particulars?

A Kansas Editor's Invitation

(From the Baxter Springs News)

We have been told by Mayor Willard that a low-brow son of a gun in the west part of the town, whose family has been looked after by Mrs. Willard, Mrs. Gilman, the wife of the editor of this paper, Mrs. Will Wyat and several others, has announced his intention of beating up some of us. This is a direct invitation to the fellow to call at this office at his very earliest convenience, and if we don't change his complexion map no charges will be made. Mayor Willard tells us he will put a ball and chain on the varmint and put him to breaking rock if he doesn't go to work and provide for his family instead of letting the good people do it. We think the Mayor has the proper amount of nerve to do this, but we trust he will let the cuss run loose until he calls at this office. We don't want to kill him; we just want to work him over a little. God Almighty surely is ashamed of the fellow.

The Congressional Program

(New York American)

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By George McManus



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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

A Little Story About a Song

By Winifred Black

Last night I dined on the wharf. There's a little restaurant down there at the end of the piles of the lumber, and there was some sort of a celebration, and we made up a party and went.

It was bad getting down to the wharf. The wind howled like a banshee, and you could hear the water rushing in and out among the piers as if all the witches that ever rode the raging sea were out upon the wild waters.

But when we got there, into the little room above the fish market, it was warm and bright, and a gawky boy was playing "O So La Mia" on the accordion, and a fat woman was two-stepping with a thin man, and the cook said that he had a special dish, specially prepared, and everything was jolly.

And we talked and told stories and laughed, and never minded the howling of the winds or the rushing of the dark waters that we could see so plainly out of the little windows by which our table sat.

There was some kind of a banquet on, and dark-faced men with flashing black eyes and high noses sat together at a long table; their little red fezzees, which seemed to be the badge of some order or other, hung in a neat row along the wall.

And there was music, much music, as there always is when Italians are gathered. We had "The Toreador Song" and the "Farewell from Trovatore," and, of course, "Funicula." Yes, we even went back to "Tipperary," and some of us kept time in shameless abandon with the handles of our knives on the table.

And, all at once, some one called for some particular song, and the boy who played the accordion was dragged protesting into the middle of the floor and began to sing.

His voice was rough and uncultivated, but it had two or three

clear and vibrant notes in it, and oh, how young it was, young and unspoiled.

He sang a simple little song that made us when he got to the chorus, somehow, stop gossiping to listen:

"M—Is for the million things she gave me;

"O—Means only that she's growing old;

"T—Is for the tears were shed to save me."

"He's spelling Mother," said the man who thinks he's clever; "now we must all begin to sob."

"S-sh," said the woman who really is clever, "I want to hear," and before the singer had sung the chorus all through once, the roomful of strangely assorted people were silent, and they listened. It was the popular song, "M-O-T-H-E-R, a Word that Means the World to Me."

And when the singer made his awkward bow and took up his accordion and began a wheezy two-step, he was pried down, and had to sing the simple little song over and over again, and we all sang the chorus with him the last time.

And a man with a hawk face and piercing eyes, who did not sing, rose and stood at the window and looked out into the black night, and I believe his hawk eyes were dim with sudden tears.

Two sailors at a corner table looked ruefully at each other, and one reached out his hand and caught the other by the shoulder and made him promise something.

A hard-faced girl took out her powder puff and dusted her worn cheeks anew; they needed powder, for they were wet with tears; and suddenly through all the room a different atmosphere had come—like a soft breeze from a window opening on an old-fashioned garden.

Mignonette there would be in the garden and burgomot and little grass

pinkies and tiger lilies and yellow primroses that open at midnight; yes, and spearmint and four-o'clocks; a regular old-fashioned garden like "Mother" used to make.

Pluff, pluff—how cool the dust was in the garden path to a pair of tired little feet when mother said you could go barefoot for a glorious hour. Puff, how the breeze blew back your hair; why, that's live-forever there by the path; you pick it and blow it into a bladder, don't you remember, and the snap-dragon, did you call them that, or ladies' purse? Some called them roosters and used to make them fight, but they were always very little boys. "Woof!" There's the old dog; he's heard us coming back through all the years. "Woof!" Still faithful, still true of heart, old dog; the world has never seared your loving heart.

Did you know, then, O mother of my heart, how true a story it was you told to us of the singing of the temptations of the world? What, where, why, of course—I was just remembering—that's all. No; not dreaming—just remembering, mother.

I hope that hard-faced girl remembered a little, too, poor thing.

And the hawk-eyed man. Can it be that he was once chubby and clear-eyed, and laughing, and did some woman hold him close in her loving arms and dream great things for him?

"M—Is for the million things she gave me;

"O—Means only that she's growing old."

"Well," said I to the man who thinks he's clever, "I haven't heard you sob yet."

The man who thinks he's clever looked at me very steadily. "No," he said, "I didn't sob—aloud," and I really believe the man who thinks he's clever really thought of somebody besides himself for a few minutes, just because a boy in a rough sailor's jacket sang with the voice of a youth a simple little song about "M-O-T-H-E-R."

The Greek Church Icon

An icon is a holy picture or mosaic, blessed by a priest of the Greek Church and carried by the devout as a talisman to ward off evil. The subject usually represented is either a Russian saint or some event in the life of the Saviour or the Virgin Mary. In the Greek Church, as in other Christian churches, the worship of graven images is forbidden, but no objection is made to anything reproduced on a flat surface. Therefore, icons are permitted in the form of mosaics, paintings, enameled or prints.

They play an important part in the

religious life of the Russians, and are to be met with everywhere—in churches, public offices, private houses and workshops. After the icon has been blessed by a priest, it is then regarded not only as an ornament, but as an accessory in the worship of the Greek Church. Almost every soldier wears an icon on his bosom, and when he prays he takes out his icon and, opening it, kneels down before it as if it were a portable altar. Every Russian regiment has its special icon, which it carries when the regiment goes into battle.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 16, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.50
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	1928
Copper Cash	per tael
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-3 1/4 Tls.	7.47
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex \$	10.26
Peking Bar	384
Native Interest06

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	27 1/2
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s	%
4 m-s	%
6 m-s	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s	28.28
Ex. Paris on London	476%
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations	
London	2-3 1/4
London	2-3 1/4
India	198 1/2
Paris	374 1/2
New York	63%
New York	63%
Hongkong	78 1/2
Japan	78 1/2
Batavia	151

Banks' Buying Rates	
London	4 m-s. Cds. 2-9 1/4
London	4 m-s. Dooy. 2-9 1/4
London	6 m-s. Cds. 2-9 1/4
London	6 m-s. Dooy. 2-9 1/4
Paris	4 m-s. 391 1/4
New York	4 m-s. 65%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MARCH	
41 @ 2 1/4	1-Hk. Tls. 6.84
Franks	1-Franks 4.07
Marks	1-Marks 3.05
Gold \$	1-Hk. Tls. 1.44
Yen	1-Yen 1.38
Ruppes	1-Ruppes 2.19
Roubles	1-Roubles 2.15
Max. \$	1-Max. \$1.80
No quotation.	

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars, 72.475	
Chinese Dollars, 72.4625	
On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2	
On Tientsin, Demand, 106	
On Hankow, Demand, 84 1/2	
On Chungking, Demand, 110	
On Nanchang, Demand, 73	
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2	
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2	
On Swatow, Demand, 97%	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 62%	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72%	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 87%	
March 16, 1916.	

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended March 16, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:	
	1916
Gross Receipts	\$27,063.99
Less by currency depreciation	7,249.96
Effective Receipts	\$19,814.03
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	28.48
Car miles run	67,922
Passengers carried	1,197,450
	1,059,594

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

London, March 15.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:—	
Tenders for Bills and Deferred Transfers.	
Highest price 1s. 4-3-32d.	
Tenders at 1s. 4-3-32d.	
Receive 7%	
Tenders for Transfers.	
Highest price 1s. 4-5-32d.	
Tenders at 1s. 4-5-32d.	
Receive 7%	
Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 13,575,000.	

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

London Rubber Market

London, March 15.—Following are today's Rubber prices:—
Plantation, First Latex, Spot 3s. 7d. to 3s. 7 1/2 d. Paid. April to June delivery 3s. 7d. to 3s. 6 1/2 d. Paid.
Tendency of market Dull and Easier.
Last Quotation, London, March 14. Spot 3s. 7 1/2 d. to 3s. 7d. Paid. April to June delivery 3s. 7 1/2 d. to 3s. 7 1/4 d. Paid.
Tendency of market Dull.
Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. Kimmel and Co., London:—
Spot price standard quality rubber, ribbed smoked sheet

Stock Exchange

Transactions	
Shanghai, March 16, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
Langkats Tls. 38.25	
Shanghai Dock Tls. 66.00	
Telephones Tls. 97.00	
Anglo Javass Tls. 14.65	
Consolidated Tls. 5.12 1/2	
Java Consolidated Tls. 25.00	
Java Consolidated Tls. 25.00	
Repah Tls. 1.80	
Senawangs Tls. 23.50	
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.25	
Ziangbe Tls. 9.10	
Tebongs Tls. 34.75	
Domination Tls. 13.00	
Tanah Merah Tls. 13.50	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.90	
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.75	
Direct Business Reported	
Cathays (Ord.) Tls. 2.90	
Gulas "Tls. 11.50	
Java Consolidated Tls. 24.50	
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.50	
Anglo Javass Tls. 14.50	
Shai Malay (Ord.) Tls. 7.25	
Permatas Tls. 7.25	
Tebongs Tls. 35.00	

Sharebrokers Association

Transactions	
Shanghai, March 16, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Official	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.80 cash	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.00 April	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.90 March	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.85 cash	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.85 March	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 7.00 April	
Kotas Tls. 14.35 cash	
Kotas Tls. 14.35 March	
Kotas Tls. 14.65 March	
Kotas Tls. 14.45 cash	
Java C'dateds Tls. 24.50 cash	
Java C'dateds Tls. 24.75 March	
Java C'dateds Tls. 25.00 March	
Java C'dateds Tls. 25.00 cash	
Kroeweks Tls. 24.50 cash	
Pahangs Tls. 2.55 cash	
Langkats Tls. 38.50 March	
Samagagas Tls. 1.40 cash	
Kungyiks Tls. 14.00 cash	
Padangs Tls. 18.50 cash	
Anglo Javass Tls. 14.65 cash	
Anglo Javass Tls. 14.70 March	
Anglo Javass Tls. 14.60 cash	
Anglo Javass Tls. 14.65 March	
Telephones Tls. 97.50 cash	
Tebongs Tls. 35.00 March	
Central Stores X.D. \$6.50 cash	
Butes Tls. 2.05 cash	
Direct	
Consolidateds Tls. 24.50 cash	
Consolidateds Tls. 25.00 cash	
Consolidateds Tls. 24.75 cash	
Padangs Tls. 18.50 cash	
Senawangs Tls. 24.00 cash	
Senawangs Tls. 24.00 March	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.70 March	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.75 cash	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.80 cash	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.85 March	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.90 cash	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.92 1/2 March	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.85 cash	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.90 cash	
Pahangs Tls. 2.57 1/2 cash	
Pahangs Tls. 2.60 cash	
Anglo Javass Tls. 14.60 cash	
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.50 March	
Telephones Tls. 97.50 cash	
Tebongs Tls. 34.75 cash	
Serambans Tls. 1.80 cash	
Consolidateds Tls. 5.10 cash	
S. Municipal Deb. 1911 Tls. 106.50	

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

All forms of Life, Endowment, Educational and Partnership Policies issued on world-wide terms without unnecessary restrictions.
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.
British-America Assurance Co.
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.,

Shai Tug and Lighter Co. Pay Dividends

Dividends of seven per cent on the preference shares and eight per cent on the ordinary shares were declared at the thirtieth annual general meeting of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd., held at the offices of the agents, Messrs. Wheelock and Co., French Bund, yesterday. Mr. John Prentice presided, supported by Messrs. H. A. J. Macray, G. M. Wheelock and H. M. Tibbey (directors), F. N. Matthews (auditor) and W. J. N. Dyer (of the agents' office).
The chairman said:
The report and accounts having been in your hands for some time, we will, with your permission, take them as read. We think you will agree with us that the result of the year's working, taking into consideration the conditions of the import and export trades during the year, has been very satisfactory.
With regard to the accounts, I would call your attention to the alteration made in the profit and loss account and balance sheet for the year. You will have seen that, in the former, we have debited depreciation with Tels 30,679.71 and in the latter written off that amount. This alteration was made on the suggestion of our auditors.
Had the accounts been made out as in former years, the amount available for distribution would have been given as Tels 147,036.39 and a recommendation to write off for depreciation Tels 30,679.71. The sum available for distribution is Tels 116,268.68, which we recommend be dealt with as follows:—
Pay a dividend of 7% on preference shares 35,000.00
Pay a dividend of 8% on ordinary shares 40,000.00
Carry forward to new account 41,356.68
which we trust will meet with your approval.
The fleet is all in good order and, as usual, all repairs have been charged to working account.
Mr. Owen resigned during the year

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report received from their Singapore Agents in connection with the last weekly rubber auctions held at Singapore on Wednesday, March 16:—No. 1 Smoked Sheet, \$187 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 6 1/4 d. in London. No. 1 Crepe, \$189 per picul, equivalent to 3s. 7d. in London.
Good and active demand. Market closed rather quiet.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CO. HAS RECORD EARNINGS

Montreal, February 14.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway held today the following dividends were declared:—
On the preference stock 2 per cent. for the half-year ended December 31 last.
On the common stock 2 1/2 per cent. for the quarter ended December 31 last, being at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from revenue and 3 per cent. per annum from special income account.
Both dividends are payable April 1 next to shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on March 1 next.
The statement of earnings and expenses of the railway lines for the six months show a net result of about \$2,000,000 in excess of any previous half-yearly period in the history of the Company.

TAIPING RUBBER ESTATES

We are informed by Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Co., Ltd., that the output of rubber from the Taiping Rubber Estates, Ltd., for the month of February was 10,525 lbs. The reduction in output was on account of wintering.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £220,899
LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
J. C. DYER, Manager.
J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
101 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock & Co. write as follows in their fortnightly freight and Coal market report:—
There is no change to report in the condition of our Homeward Freight market since our last issue:—the demand for space still remains the same and is much greater than the supply in spite of the high rates of freight now ruling:—there is really nothing else of interest to report and rates have not changed since last writing.
Coastwise:—We talked about "Records" being reached in our last issue but surely no one even in their wildest estimates could have anticipated anything like the present figures:—\$1.20 a picul from Saigon to Hongkong having been done and the extraordinary thing about it all is that there is every indication of rates going higher still.
For London and the Continent:—The following are the next cargo-boats to load on this berth:—
(London)
Steamers. Sailing.
Demodocus March 17 (Liverpool)
Eumaeus March 19 (London)
Miyazaki Maru March 22 (Marseilles)
Brisbane River March 23 (Marseilles, London)
Nore March 26 (London)
Kitano Maru April 2
For New York via Cape:—The s.s. "Indrasamha" will sail tomorrow and will be followed by the s.s. "Netherby Hall" provided she is not requisitioned by the Government.
Coast Rates
South Japan)
Coal Ports:
To Shanghai: Yen 3.75 nominal
To Hongkong: Yen 5.00 firm
To Singapore: \$6.50 fixed
Hongkong:
To Shanghai: \$5.50 nom.
To Chinkiang: \$5.75 nom.
To Swatow: \$7.50 offered
To Hongkong: \$5.50 done
To Saigon: \$5.00 nom.
Haiphong:
To Canton: \$7.50 nominal
Wuhu Chinkiang:
To Canton: 38 cands. liner terms. firm
Wuhu:
To Swatow 36 cands. liner terms.
Saigon:
To Hongkong: rice \$1.20 per picul, fixed and offered, very firm
Saigon:
To Philippines: (1 Port) rice \$1.10 per picul rising.
Newchwang Chefoo:
To Canton: 75 cents liner terms offered.
Newchwang Chefoo:
To Swatow: 60 cents liner terms. done.
Newchwang Chefoo:
To Amoy: 80 cents nom.
Coal Market
Japan Coal:—Our local market is firmer even than last writing and Importers are finding themselves obliged to curtail sales on account of the difficulty in getting tonnage:—freights have gone up to an unheard of extent and the market-rate for Japan to Shanghai is now quoted at Yen 3.50 per ton but even at that rate it is almost impossible to get steamers:—as far as we can see there is no likelihood of rates dropping again for a long time to come.
Fushun Coal:—No quotation.
Kaiping Coal:—The market is regulated according to rates of freight which continue to increase. In fact, there appears to be no limit to shipowners' demands and there must be a corresponding rise in coal prices to cover the cost of carriage. Under the circumstances it is impossible to forecast to what extent prices will advance.
Coal Quotations
(Japan Coal) Tls.
Ida Lump (none for sale) 6.90
Kishima Lump 8.20
Kishima Dust (No Stock) 5.70
Ohnoura 3 ft. Lump (No Stock)
Ohnoura 5 ft. Small (No Stock)
Yoshio Small (none for sale) 6.00
Milke Lump (Contracted for)
Milke Small (Contracted for)
Milke Dust (Contracted for)
Fukushima Lump (none for sale) 6.75
Shimoyama Unscreened 5.60
Miyoshi Lump 5.60
Shakano (Contracted for) 6.10
Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump 7.70
Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump 6.20
(Kaiping Coal) ex
Wharf Tls.
Navy Lump 8.50
Navy Dust 5.60
Loco Lump 7.00
No. 1 Slack 6.30
Linsai Lump 6.00
Linsai Slack 5.00
(Manchurian Coal) Tls.
Fu-Shun Unscreend ex godown (none for sale) 7.00
Fu-Shun Dust 6.40
Fu-Shun Lump (no stock)
Penshu Navy Lump 12.00
Penshu Unscreend 8.00
Penshu Dust 6.25
Honan Anthracite Lump 12.00

Cotton Market Report

Messrs. Spunt and Rosenfeld write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—
China Cotton:—Since our last report, the cotton trade has witnessed a succession of firm markets which is due in a large measure to heavy purchases by local buyers and supported by short commitments from the interior marts, bringing about a moderate revival of bull speculation on the part of the outside public. Even at this new level of prices, sentiment continues bullish in the main, and the belief in a further advance is confidently expressed by many.
In determining the price which the balance of the crop is likely to bring depends more or less on the Silver situation making imports of Indian Cotton more and more with in buying reach and hence the situation when summed up in its essential features would call for careful watching by those who have yet to cover their requirements, covering the period wherein the shortage of the staple would appear most acute. Tone of the market is firm.
Liverpool:—
Egyptian Cotton, F.G.F. Brown 11.76
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal 5.35
Price of Mid-American 7.86
Price of Mid-American last reported 7.77
Tone of market, steady.
New York Market:—
Price of Mid-American, May 12.01
Price of Mid-American, Oct. 12.34
Tone of market, firm.
Indian Market:—
Hinganghat, March-April Shipment Rs. 49
Yotmal, March-April Shipment Rs. 47 1/2
St. P. Bengal, March-April Shipment Rs. 40
Akola and Nagpur, March-April Shipment Rs. 47
Tone of market, firm.

Chartered Bank Will

Pay 14 p.c. Dividend

The local agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China advises having received a telegram from his London Office, informing him that at the approaching annual meeting of shareholders, the directors will recommend that, after paying a bonus of 10% on the salaries of the staff, a dividend be declared for the past half-year at the rate of 14% per annum, free of income tax (making 14% for the year); that £25,000 be written off premises account; that £160,000 be appropriated to meet any further depreciation in securities; and £130,000 be carried forward as undivided profit.

Unable To Obtain Spindles Abroad

Increase in Mill Equipment Has Not Materialized In Japan

It was reported last autumn that the Japanese spinning mill owners planned increase in the number of spindles, and the total of these increases was estimated at 320,000 spindles. But as the British factories have been turned into munition factories, and the two great spinning machinery makers, Platt and Co. and Howard and Co., have also decreased their production, a large portion of Japan's orders for new spindles has been refused, and owing to the scarcity of boats, shipment is thought to be impossible even if orders have been accepted. This conditions has caused some of the spinners here to abandon their plan to increase spindles.
Since the New Year, however, these British factories have begun to accept civil orders, and the Japanese spinners again placed orders for new spindles. It is now estimated that the new spindles ordered since the new year will total about 250,000. They are as follows:—
Fuji Spinning Mill 66,000
Kanagafuchi S.M. 50,000
Toyo S.M. 40,000
Amagasaki S.M. 30,000
Goto S.M. 30,000
Oita S.M. 30,000
Besides inquiries, which would result in definite orders, are being sent in, the number being about 80,000 in all. All the increases made and about to be made since last autumn are therefore over 600,000 spindles, a record increase in only a period of half a year. The reason for this increase is that the spinners have now definitely realized the future prospects of the cotton spinning industry, and also that the spinners now have sufficient funds to make additional investment and have found it profitable for them to purchase machinery as early as possible. The price is expected to rise. Another reason is that, owing to the enforcement of the new factory law, the mills will be obliged to dispense with night work, which will deprive them of a capacity of about 30 per cent. They must prepare for these by the increase of spindles.

THE PRICE OF TOBACCO

How It Has Been Affected By The War

One of the few things in common use that has not advanced in price owing to the war is American tobacco.
Of the reasons that may be advanced in explanation of this fact, one is the closing of Continental factories, particularly those of Germany, which were compelled to close as the blockade has kept stocks from reaching them.
The price of cigarettes, and of smoking mixtures made from American tobacco, has advanced considerably in China, but the advance is due entirely to the increased shipping charges—freight, insurance, etc.—and not to any advance in the price of the raw material at home. Owing to the shortage of stocks due to delays in shipping, some dealers who were fortunate enough to secure large stock may have advanced the price of certain cigarettes considerably, knowing that purchasers could not satisfy their requirements elsewhere.
Those whose taste tends toward Egyptian cigarettes, however, must be prepared to pay a much higher price for their smokes in the near future, or change to "Virginias," for it seems extremely probable that there will soon be a serious shortage of Turkish tobacco, and a consequent rise in price. As everyone knows, the tobacco used in the manufacture of the so called Egyptian cigarettes all comes from Turkey, as no tobacco of the sort is grown in Egypt.
Egyptian cigarettes are made in Egypt, or elsewhere, from Turkish tobacco or from blends of Turkish and other tobaccos. No shipments of tobacco have come out of Turkey since the Allied fleets blockaded the Dardanelles, and although large stocks were held by the manufacturers, these stocks must soon be depleted. Some of the large factories at Cairo have already closed owing to their inability to get supplies, and it is thought that there will be a serious shortage of Egyptian cigarette material by the end of the year.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$800 Sa.
Chartered	252
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	2.90 Sa.
Cathay, pref.	6.80
Marine Insurances	
Caution	\$422 1/2 B.
North China	Tls. 182 1/2
Union of Canton	950
Yangtze	\$270 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$102 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$415 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	98.90 Sa.
"Shell"	Tls. 18 1/2
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	375.40
Philippine	Tls. 2.85.
Raub	Tls. 3 1/4.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	old 108 B.
Shanghai Dock	new 108 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 66 Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 80x B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$71 1/2 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ..	Tls. 108.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 103 1/2 B.
Wei-hai-wei Land ..	Tls. 3
Central Stores	\$7 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.) ..	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.) ..	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 142 1/2 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 112 1/2 B.
International	Tls. 72 B.
International Pref. ..	Tls. 76 1/2 B.
Laon-kung-mow	Tls. 70 B.
Soy Chee	Tls. 41.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 92 1/2 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 5.65.
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 106 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y ..	\$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	Tls. 142 B.
Green Island	\$10.30 B.
Langkats	Tls. 38 1/2 Sa.
Major Base	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 125.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	\$16 B.
Llewellyn	\$62 1/2
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$38 N.
Watson	\$7 B.
Weeks	\$10.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 1/2
Anglo-Java	Tls. 14.65 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 47 1/2
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.35 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 2.02 1/2 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.45 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 16 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5 S.
Consolidated	Tls. 5.12 1/2 Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 18 Sa.
Gula Kalumpungan ..	Tls. 11 1/2 Sa.
Java Consolidated ..	Tls. 25 Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 12.
Kapala	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 20.
Karan	Tls. 18 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Kroewek Java	Tls. 24 1/2 B.
Padang	Tls. 18 B.
Pengkalen Durian ..	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Permatas	Tls. 7 1/2 Sa.
Rapah	Tls. 1.60 Sa.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.40 B.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Hioho Penang
Batavia Ipoh Puket
Bombay Karachi Rangoon
Calcutta Kiang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur-Singapore
Colombo Madras Shanghai
Dahli Malacca Sourabaya
Fochow Manila Talping
Haiphong Medan (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York Tientsin
Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-China

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves 48,000,000.00
Suocursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Pondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankeou Pnom-Penh
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARADIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS and MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
Total \$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong-N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur
Calcutta Calcutta S. Francisco
Canton London Shanghai
Colombo Lyons Singapore
Fochow Malacca Sourabaya
Hankow Manila Tientsin
Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau
Hioho New York Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hallan Peking
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Changchun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau chendze) Newchwang Vladivostok
Chefoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama
Dahly (Dairen) o-A
85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. F. CHEN,
General Manager. March 10, 1915.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$2,100,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.

National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents
All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1-A, Klukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta.

Bandoeng PalembangTanjongBalei

Cheribon PekalonganTebing-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00

Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle
Bangkok Malta Somarag
Batavia Melbourne Singapore
Benkolen Milan Soerabaya
Bombay Moscow Sydney
Calcutta New York Tokio
Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok
Hongkong Peking Wellington
Hankow Rangoon Yokohama
London Rangoon
Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tael and Dollars; interest allowed in Tael at 2% per annum, in Dollars at 1% per annum on the daily balance of over Tael of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHEN, Sub-Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 500,000

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Naanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Glds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)

Reserve Fund—

Glds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta.

Bandoeng PalembangTanjongBalei

Cheribon PekalonganTebing-Tinggi

Djember Penang Tegal

Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong

Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap

Kota-Radia Semarang Weltevreden

Makassar Singapore

Medan Soerabaya

London Bankers:—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

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Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

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Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle
Bangkok Malta Somarag
Batavia Melbourne Singapore
Benkolen Milan Soerabaya
Bombay Moscow Sydney
Calcutta New York Tokio
Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok
Hongkong Peking Wellington
Hankow Rangoon Yokohama
London Rangoon
Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tael and Dollars; interest allowed in Tael at 2% per annum, in Dollars at 1% per annum on the daily balance of over Tael of Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHEN, Sub-Manager.

5971.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Shanghai, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Mar 17	10.30 P.M.	New York	Indra	Br.	Pilcher	J. M. & Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	San Francisco etc.	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Yokohama	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Mar 17	10.30 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Mar 18	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Seven	B. & S.
18	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Seven	B. & S.
18	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Seven	B. & S.
18	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Seven	B. & S.
18	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Seven	B. & S.
18	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Seven	B. & S.
18	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Seven	B. & S.
18	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Seven	B. & S.
18	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Seven	B. & S.
18	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	Seven	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Mar 17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Mar 17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS						
Mar 17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.
17	10.30 P.M.	Shanghai, Canton	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	A. T. Co.

* A.M. M.N. - Midnight. D.L. - Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Mar 16	Ningpo	Kiangtong	2012	Chi.	Glen	J.M. & Co.	K.L.Y.W.
16	Hankow	Peking	1863	Br.	Robertson	J.M. & Co.	K.L.Y.W.
16	Hankow	Peking	1863	Br.	Robertson	J.M. & Co.	K.L.Y.W.
16	Hankow	Peking	1863	Br.	Robertson	J.M. & Co.	K.L.Y.W.
16	Hankow	Peking	1863	Br.	Robertson	J.M. & Co.	K.L.Y.W.
16	Hankow	Peking	1863	Br.	Robertson	J.M. & Co.	K.L.Y.W.
16	Hankow	Peking	1863	Br.	Robertson	J.M. & Co.	K.L.Y.W.
16	Hankow	Peking	1863	Br.	Robertson	J.M. & Co.	K.L.Y.W.
16	Hankow	Peking	1863	Br.	Robertson	J.M. & Co.	K.L.Y.W.
16	Hankow	Peking	1863	Br.	Robertson	J.M. & Co.	K.L.Y.W.

Departures

Date	To	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 16	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtong	2012	Chi.	Glen	J.M. & Co.
16	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtong	2012	Chi.	Glen	J.M. & Co.
16	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtong	2012	Chi.	Glen	J.M. & Co.
16	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtong	2012	Chi.	Glen	J.M. & Co.
16	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtong	2012	Chi.	Glen	J.M. & Co.
16	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtong	2012	Chi.	Glen	J.M. & Co.
16	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtong	2012	Chi.	Glen	J.M. & Co.
16	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtong	2012	Chi.	Glen	J.M. & Co.
16	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtong	2012	Chi.	Glen	J.M. & Co.
16	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtong	2012	Chi.	Glen	J.M. & Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 16	Chefoo, Newchwang	Yachow Maru	1079	Chi.	Legge	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	Chefoo, Newchwang	Yachow Maru	1079	Chi.	Legge	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	Chefoo, Newchwang	Yachow Maru	1079	Chi.	Legge	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	Chefoo, Newchwang	Yachow Maru	1079	Chi.	Legge	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	Chefoo, Newchwang	Yachow Maru	1079	Chi.	Legge	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	Chefoo, Newchwang	Yachow Maru	1079	Chi.	Legge	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	Chefoo, Newchwang	Yachow Maru	1079	Chi.	Legge	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	Chefoo, Newchwang	Yachow Maru	1079	Chi.	Legge	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	Chefoo, Newchwang	Yachow Maru	1079	Chi.	Legge	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	Chefoo, Newchwang	Yachow Maru	1079	Chi.	Legge	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
French	Mar 16	Nagasaki	Chinoise	Am. cru.	3218	17	318	Fovel
French	Mar 16	Nagasaki	Chinoise	Am. cru.	3218	17	318	Fovel
French	Mar 16	Nagasaki	Chinoise	Am. cru.	3218	17	318	Fovel
French	Mar 16	Nagasaki	Chinoise	Am. cru.	3218	17	318	Fovel
French	Mar 16	Nagasaki	Chinoise	Am. cru.	3218	17	318	Fovel
French	Mar 16	Nagasaki	Chinoise	Am. cru.	3218	17	318	Fovel
French	Mar 16	Nagasaki	Chinoise	Am. cru.	3218	17	318	Fovel
French	Mar 16	Nagasaki	Chinoise	Am. cru.	3218	17	318	Fovel
French	Mar 16	Nagasaki	Chinoise	Am. cru.	3218	17	318	Fovel
French	Mar 16	Nagasaki	Chinoise	Am. cru.	3218	17	318	Fovel

Sailed from Shanghai

Date	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
Mar 17	London, etc.	Antiochus	Jan. 5		
17	London, etc.	Antiochus	Jan. 5		
17	London, etc.	Antiochus	Jan. 5		
17	London, etc.	Antiochus	Jan. 5		
17	London, etc.	Antiochus	Jan. 5		
17	London, etc.	Antiochus	Jan. 5		
17	London, etc.	Antiochus	Jan. 5		
17	London, etc.	Antiochus	Jan. 5		
17	London, etc.	Antiochus	Jan. 5		
17	London, etc.	Antiochus	Jan. 5		

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The C.M.S.N. Co. will be despatched from the N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, March 18, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Kwangle, Capt. J. McArthur, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The str. Anping, Capt. R. G. Paramore, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The str. Shinyo Maru, Capt. Wm. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, March 17. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to the American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday. The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dally:—Mrs. Dawson Moorhead. Per C.N. s.s. Luchow from Hongkong:—Capt. and Mrs. Betty, Miss and Master Betty, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Remborough, Mrs. Houfe, and Miss Buckley.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinking left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Kiangtong left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangtong will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinking left Chefoo for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Felching left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Kwongkong left Swatow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangtong will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Kiangling left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

Silk and silk goods shipped per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru which sailed from Shanghai on January 30.

Arrived at New York via Great Northern Railway on the 3rd inst. at 1 p.m.

STRANDED STEAMER MEIKAI MARU REFLOATS HERSELF

According to later intelligence, the s.s. Meikai Maru, which struck upon a sunken rock in the Inland Sea of Japan while on her maiden homeward voyage from Dally, with a full cargo of Bean Oil, was successfully liberated at 3 a.m. on the 6th instant, thanks to the assistance of two salvage-boats. She had been lightened of part of her cargo by lighters, and, when free, resumed her voyage under her own steam, managing to make the port of Itosaki for refuge. She found her Hold No. 1 flooded to the depth of 7 ft. and Hold No. 2 5 ft. She will be docked at the Inoshima Branch of the Osaka Iron Works for necessary repairs after undergoing a pumping operation at Itosaki.—M.D.N.

An accident took place some days ago between the C.M. s.s. Kiangshin and another smaller steamer, between Shanghai and Chingkiang, which made it necessary for the Kiangshin to abandon her trip, and to be laid up for minor repairs. She will be replaced by the s.s. Kiangyung.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Lungkow for Chinwangtao on Tuesday.

The I.C. s.s. Lienshing left Chefoo for Shanghai at noon on Wednesday.

The I.C. s.s. Chipshing will leave Hongkong for Tientsin via Weihaiwei today.

The I.C. s.s. Esang left Swatow for Shanghai at 5 p.m. on Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Novara, left Kobe at 5 p.m. on Wednesday and is expected to arrive Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The E. and A. s.s. Empire, from Australian ports, left Hongkong on Wednesday, and is expected to arrive at the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf at 8 a.m.

The English mail which left Shanghai per P. and O. s.s. Kashmir on January 24, arrived at London per P. and O. s.s. Karmala on Monday morning, the 13th instant.

Passengers Departed

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dally:—Mrs. Dawson Moorhead. Per C.N. s.s. Luchow from Hongkong:—Capt. and Mrs. Betty, Miss and Master Betty, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Remborough, Mrs. Houfe, and Miss Buckley.

Per C.N. s.s. Paoting from Amoy:—Mr. and Mrs. Pettigrew, and Mr. Karranta.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangtong from Ningpo:—Dr. E. Swallows.

Per C.N. s.s. Luanyi from Hankow:—Miss Bachelor, and Mr. and Mrs. Stevens.

Per Geddes and Co's s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow:—Mr. Birken, and Mr. and Mrs. Lingley.

Passengers Departed

Per I.C. s.s. Kutwo for Hankow:—Mr. G. J. Houtsma.

Per s.s. Tatung for Hankow:—Dr. Harry B. McAgie, Mr. and Mrs. Grosjean.

Per s.s. Sinkiang for Hongkong:—Messrs. Ng Kiang, Hong Jen and Svendsen.

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 8 a.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirek will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

Sicawei Weather Report

15.—The anticyclone is stationary over Kiangsu, but decreases in intensity. Pressures levelling and very loose gradient on the continent with light and variable breezes and overcast weather.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

NOTICE is hereby given that, in addition to the resolutions to be brought forward by the Council, as published in Notification No. 2364, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21.

Amendment to Resolution V.—That Tls. 3,000 be added to the Budget as a grant to the "Foreign Women's Home."

Proposer: Cecil Holliday
Second: Fredk. A. Fairchild

Resolution X.—That the Council be hereby authorised and directed to arrange for the re-assessment of the land comprised within the limits of the Settlement, during the current year, such re-assessment to come into force as from the first day of January, 1917, and to engage such professional assistance for the performance of the work as may be found expedient.

Proposer: Edw. F. Mackay
Second: John Liddell

The following resolution will be proposed at the Special Meeting of Ratepayers to be held at the Town Hall on March 21, 1916, at 1.50 p.m.:

Resolution. That the proposed amendment of Articles XXXIII to XXXVII and XLII and XLIII of the By-laws attached to the Land Regulations, as published in the Municipal Gazette of March 9, 1916, be passed and approved.

Proposer: Edward I. Ezra
Second: Edward Wheeler

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, March 13, 1916.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We have removed our Offices to
127 Szechuen Road
2nd floor.

Oriental Import & Export Produce Co.

THE CHINA IMPORT
AND
EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their Offices, No. 6, Kiukiang Road, fourth floor, on Friday, the 31st of March, 1916, at 4 P.M.

The Transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. L. SEITZ,
General Manager.

Shanghai, 14th March, 1916.

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB

WEATHER permitting the Races will be held on Saturday, 18th March, 1916.

The First Saddle Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

The Public can obtain tickets at the gate, price \$1 each.

Tickets for children 50 cents each. Tickets have been issued to Members of the Race Club, and Paper Hunt Club Members who have not received their tickets are requested to notify the undersigned without delay.

There will be Pari-Mutuels for win and place.

By Order of the Stewards,
R. H. NEWMAN,
Secretary.
Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.

NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice that a Special Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday, March 21, 1916, at 1.50 o'clock p.m., to consider and approve a resolution providing for certain proposed additions and amendments to the Bye-laws whereof due notice has been given in accordance with the provisions of Land Regulation XI.

E. H. Fraser
A. W. Burkill
Edward J. Cornfoot
Francis Ellis
Edward I. Ezra
Fred. A. Fairchild
Sterling Fessenden
H. H. Girardet
S. A. Hardoon
C. Holliday
Henry Lester
John Liddell
Edward S. Little
Edw. F. Mackay
R. N. Macleod
H. A. J. Macray
Duncan McNeill
L. Midwood
Gordon Morris
W. A. C. Platt
John Prentice
E. Wheeler
A. S. P. White-Cooper
A. Sidney Wilson
G. H. Wright
C. W. Wrightson

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory,
No. 4 Canton Road

The Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Limited.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's offices, No. 13, Nanking Road, on Friday, the 31st March, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 31st March, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.
Shanghai, 15th March, 1916.

The Secret of Success in China

IF YOU HAVE BRANDED GOODS TO SELL IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert advertisements in the leading newspapers throughout the East. We employ expert translators and the best native artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our Representative Calls on Request.
CHESTER, COWEN & Co.
1a, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW

館旅新新湖西州杭

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round. The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences for their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.
TUNG SHI-KUNG,
Manager.

Telephone No. 691.

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

Riding Breeches a Speciality

ALMA ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of Directors of the Alma Estates, Ltd., held on Monday, 6th March, 1916, it was decided to pay on Tuesday, 21st March, 1916, an interim dividend of 5%—equal to 45 Tael Cents per share—on the Capital of the Company, to those shareholders on record on 13th March, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, the 14th instant, to Monday, 20th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants
Clerks
Typists
Overseers
Stenographers
Watchmen
Printer

Will any firms having vacant kindly communicate with
R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

Arch Colonel Golf Ball at \$1.20 each, \$13.80 per doz.
Spalding Midget Ball at \$1.25 each, \$14.40 per doz.
Braid's Special Ball at \$1.00 each, \$11.00 per doz.
Captive Golf Ball at \$2.00 each

Walter Dunn & Co.
1133, Szechuen Road.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

CHORAL CONCERT

The Cathedral was taxed to its utmost capacity last evening when a program of works was presented under the conductorship of Mr. H. B. Hurry.

There can be little doubt that as a musical and devotional treat the whole performance never has been surpassed in Shanghai. A choir of fifty voices contributed three numbers, all unaccompanied. The tone, attack and quality were splendid and revealed careful and thorough rehearsal.

The choir sang "Jerusalem" (Peter Cornelius) beautifully and the same must be said of its rendering of "The Cherubic Hymn" (Tchaikowsky). But it was in the eight part motet "The Surrender of the Soul to the Everlasting Love" by Peter Cornelius that the choir really surpassed itself. Every word of the beautiful song was distinctly heard in all parts of the sacred building, the time was perfect, and the quality gave complete pleasure.

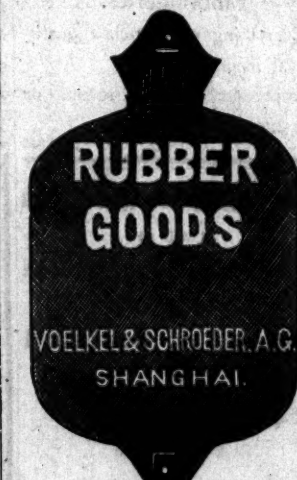
Mr. R. B. Hurry, the organist, played three pieces. The first was the "Third Mode Melody" of Thomas Tallis. It was simple and altogether impressive. It is well worth while quoting the note written upon the work by the modern editors, Messrs. Geoffrey and Martin Shaw. They say: "At this great time of national sorrow what should be done by those responsible for our music in churches and chapels? Should we not honor our dead with our own voice? The great moving utterance of Tallis speaks to us from the 'spacious days' of Elizabeth. It seems to have been waiting through the centuries for this fateful year. It is the Dies Irae of the English. Let us tune ourselves to it, listening with bowed heads and undaunted hearts."

The other two items that received fine treatment were Mozart's "Fantasia No. 2 in F-minor" and Arensky's "Basso Ostinato." T. S. Bach's Concerto for two violins—probably one of the most beautiful ever written—was played by Miss E. R. Jansen and Miss McCabe accompanied by the organist. The treatment in all three movements was well worthy of the great subject. Mr. Hurry is to be congratulated upon the success of a beautiful and ambitious program.

The collection in aid of the Charity Organisation Funds reached a goodly sum.

ARGENTINE'S BIG HARVEST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Buenos Aires, March 14.—The wheat harvest is estimated to total 4,698,800 tons.



Dance Music Today

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:—

- Waltz "The Pink Lady".....Caryl
- One step "Tres Moutarde".....Macklin
- Waltz "Vision de Salome".....Joyce
- One step "The Robert E. Lee".....Pether
- Waltz "Dream Kisses".....Rofe
- One step "The Wedding Glee".....Hirsch

Mr. A. DE KRYGER,
Conductor-in-charge.

GALLIPOLI REWARDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 14.—In connection with the evacuation of Gallipoli, the following honors are gazetted: To be G.C.M.G.: Lieut-General Monro. To be K.C.M.G.: Major-General Sir F. J. Davies. To be C.M.G.: Colonel Robert Tudway, Major H. E. Street, of the Artillery, Major A. G. McNulty, of the Army Service Corps and Major C. F. Aspinall, of the Munster Fusiliers.

The following promotions are gazetted for services rendered in connection with the evacuation: To be Major-General: Colonel Walker (? Walter) Campbell, C.B., and Lieut-Colonel A. Lynden-Bell.

The following are created K.C.B. for

services rendered during the withdrawal: Major-General Altham, Major-General Byng and Major-General Godley.

The following are created C.B.: Lieut-Colonel G. F. Macmunn and Lieut-Colonel C. B. White of the Australian Corps.

The following officers of the Royal Navy are mentioned in despatches in connection with the Gallipoli operations: Rear-Admiral Thursby, Rear-Admiral A. H. Christian and Rear-Admiral Stuart-Nicholson, practically all the Captains engaged, 15 midshipmen and 8 skippers of trawlers.

Rear-Admiral Fremantle and 22 others of various ranks are mentioned in despatches in connection with the evacuation of Gallipoli. Twenty-seven Distinguished Service Orders are conferred, including Assistant Paymaster B. F. Hood and a number of Distinguished Service Crosses, the recipients including 10 midshipmen and 4 skippers. Captain Unwin, V.C., the Commander of the famous River Clyde, is created a K.C.M.G.

ASQUITH HAS CATARRH

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, March 14.—Mr. Asquith is suffering from bronchial catarrh and is unable to attend the House of Commons for the present.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	dep.	arr.	Mail	Mail	Local	Local
3	5	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	4	6	7	8
8.30	6.35		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	10.25	8.44	12.30	10.56
11.25	9.10		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	11.25	9.08	12.30	10.56
11.55	9.17	82	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	11.55	9.08	12.30	10.56
11.45	9.25		arr. Tientsin	dep. Peking	11.45	9.08	12.30	10.56
10.2	2	0	dep. Mukden	arr. Tientsin	10.2	2	0	1
9.35	0.01		dep. Tientsin	arr. Mukden	9.35	0.01	10.2	1
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	4.45	18.27	10.2	1
4.55	18.34	434	arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	4.55	18.34	10.2	1
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin	dep. Mukden	5.03	18.41	10.2	1
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	7.30	12.30	12.30	10.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	7.40	12.40	12.30	10.56
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	8.00	13.00	12.30	10.56
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	11.48	16.30	12.30	10.56
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	15.12	19.38	12.30	10.56
18.16	22.41		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	18.16	22.41	12.30	10.56
7.30	23.01	221	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	7.30	23.01	12.30	10.56
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	10.09	1.28	12.30	10.56
12.30	3.49	319	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	12.30	3.49	12.30	10.56
12.45	3.59	378	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	12.45	3.59	12.30	10.56
15.36	6.55		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	15.36	6.55	12.30	10.56
17.46	9.03	421	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	17.46	9.03	12.30	10.56
6.00	9.23		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	6.00	9.23	12.30	10.56
11.30	13.18	523	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	11.30	13.18	12.30	10.56
11.50	13.28		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	11.50	13.28	12.30	10.56
18.02	17.07	611	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	18.02	17.07	12.30	10.56
19.53	18.23	612	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	19.53	18.23	12.30	10.56
Exp.	Exp.	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	Exp.	Exp.	12.30	10.56
23.00	23.00	193	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	23.00	23.00	12.30	10.56
7.00	7.00		dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	7.00	7.00	12.30	10.56

Local	Mail	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu	arr. Tientsin	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Tientsin	arr. Yenchowfu
9.48	15.03	arr. Tientsin	dep. Yenchowfu	6.16	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tientsin	dep. Yenchowfu

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Hsuehchowfu or Pukow.

By Order, THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November 1915.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2	4	6	8	10	12	STATIONS	1	3	5	7	9	11
Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Ex-Press	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Ex-Press	Local	Local
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.30	Zah Kou	dep.	7.20	8.20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Sung Kiang	arr.	8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow	arr.	7.44	8.45	9.58	3.20	4.19
Ka Shai	dep.	8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	Hangchow	dep.	7.55	8.55	10.13	3.30	4.25
Ka Shai	arr.	9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang An	arr.	8.25	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.44
Ka Shai	dep.	10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah	arr.	8.52	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Ka Shai	arr.	7.30	10.19	11.45	4.46	5.29	Yeh Zah	dep.	9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Yeh Zah	arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	Ka Shai	arr.	10.09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Chang An	arr.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	5.58	Ka Shai	dep.	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.24	7.47
Hangchow	arr.	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.56	6.25	Hangchow	arr.	8.18	10.36	12.30	2.37	5.47
Zah Kou	arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	Sung Kiang	arr.	9.38	11.29	1.20	4.48	6.30
Zah Kou	dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	Sung Kiang	dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32
Zah Kou	arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	Shanghai South	arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS							STATIONS						
14	16	18	20	22	24		13	15	17	19	21	23	
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	
Kou Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35	Zah Kou dep.	9.10				5.10	
Kou Zen Chiao ... arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48	Zah Kou arr.	9.19				5.33	
Kou Shang Han ... dep.	8.04	10.34	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50	Hangchow ... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	3.42	
Kou Shang Han ... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00	Hangchow ... arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	3.52	
Hangchow ... dep.	8.21				3.40		Kou Shang Han ... dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	3.55	
Zah Kou arr.	8.46				4.10		Kou Shang Han ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.58	3.50	
							Kou Zen Chiao ... dep.					5.44	

Replies must be
called for